The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,970.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,241 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. R. Atkinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 20th June 1871, at noon.

June		July.
Leave BOMBAY 20	Leave Pondicherry.....	3
„ Carwar 22	„ Madras	4
„ Naravacl 24	„ Cocanada.....	6
„ Allepey 25	„ Vizagapatam.....	7
„ Tuticorin 26	„ Bimlipatam	8
„ Colombo 27	„ Gopanlpore.....	8
„ Galle..... 28	„ False Point.....	9
„ Negapatam ..... July 1	Arrive CALCUTTA	10

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Tellicherry, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, †UNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship INDIA, 1,010 tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th June, at noon.

June.		June
Leaves BOMBAY..... 10	Leave BUSSORAH	30
„ Kurrachee..... 14	„ Mahomerah	30
„ Guadur..... 15	Fao	30
		July.
„ Muscat..... 17	„ Bushire	1
„ Bunder Abbas 19	„ Lingza	6
„ Lingza 21	„ Bunder Abbas.....	8
„ Bushire 23	„ Muscat.....	9
„ Fao 25	„ Guadur	11
„ Mahomerah 25	„ Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSSORAH..... 26	Arrive BOMBAY.....	18

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th June 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£35	.....	£4
Suez	36	.....	8
Port Said.....	38	.....	9
Alexandria.....	39	.....	9-10
Messina	45	.....	12
Naples	47	.....	13
Leghorn	50	.....	14
Genoa	50	.....	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	.....	14-10

Including Wines at Table. Without Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay.

TUESDAY, on SATURDAY, 1st of July, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rochino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 26th May 1871.

PRINTING TYPE.

Messrs. MILLER AND RICHARD'S EXTRA HARD METAL.

THE undersigned keep in stock a supply of the above TRADING FOUNTS, also of FANCY and JOBBING TYPE, METAL FURNITURE, BRASS RULES, CASES, &c. This Type is unsurpassed for durability and economy, as is shown by its adoption in over one hundred and sixty of the leading Newspaper Offices of the United Kingdom.

A liberal discount will be given from list prices on orders for considerable amount. Orders for Type, Presses, and Printing requirements, transmitted through the undersigned, will be executed on favourable terms.

C. MACDONALD & Co

Victoria Buildings, 1st April 1871.

Messrs. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Corrugated Iron, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman Cement in Casks
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive rights of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he priluge of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headaches, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and see Dinneford's Fiction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 13th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI (2,178 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI.....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 650 „ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,046 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tuelin, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a good quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, &c., &c.

50 Boxes blue mottled Bar Soap, each containing 25 bars.
3 Drums of Soft Soap.
30 Kegs of Black Paint.
28 Do. Patent dried.

AT 1 P.M.

A dark Grey Arab Horse, 6 years old, 14-1½ high, sound and quiet, and with certificate of soundness.
1 English Built Buggy.
1 Pallanquin shape Sirgram.
1 Day Arab Brougham Horse.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Rosewood Patent Repeater Grand Square Piano, by Challen and Son, a handsome Dog-cart with a fine Grey Arab Horse and Harness, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of Captain Ducat, the same comprises rich Cut Glass ware, handsome Dinner Dessert and Breakfast Services, best Plated ware, such as a set of Liquor Covers, containing 2 Hotwater Covers, Cruet, Pickle, & Liquor Frames, Tea Set, Ice Pitcher, Table, Piano and Chamber Candlesticks, a Mahogany Case containing a set of Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, a ditto ditto containing 12 pair plated Dessert Knives and Forks, &c., handsomely Carved Rich wood Furniture, such as Round Dining Table, sets of Camp Tables, Arm and without Arms Chairs, Side Board, Whatnots, Circular, Pier and Sofa Tables, Easy, and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Couches, Teapoys, handsome marble Card-stands and Vases, handsome Brussel's Carpet, plated hanging single and treble light Argand Lamps, a first-class English Rosewood Patent Repeater Grand Square Piano by Challen and Sons, first-rate Engravings and Cromolithographs in maple and gilt frames, Hatstand, long and folding Arm Easy Couch, an English four-post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, Iron Book Shelves, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensilles, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome Dogcart with a fine Grey Arab Horse.
A ditto Lady's Side Saddle with furniture and bridle.

No Catalogue, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials, Iron Works, &c., at Girgaum, behind the Hon. Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy's Bungalow.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the Iron Works, such as Bressumers, Columns Mullians, Stepirsers, Wrought Iron Girders, Stringers, Staircase Winders, Parapet Railing, Standards, Plinth Plates, Square Boxes, Staircase Railings, Chairs of sizes, Column Bolts, a large quantity of Ceiling Board-, D-siwood Planks & Scantling Boards, Teak Battens, Posts, English Solid Mahogany Staircase Railings, Crow Bars, English Spades and Powras, Flooring Dogs, 4 inch and 9 inch English Clay Pipes and Junctions, new and old Materials Lot, a large number of Packing Cases of different sizes, and sundry other articles.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P.M., at Jail Road, Old Dumanwarra.

A large quantity of Deal wood Planks, Buttons, Ceiling Boards, Cornice Door Mouldings, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS, AT SANS SOUCI, BYCULLA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the abovementioned place, certain Building Materials.

Bombay, 10th June 1871. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, Marine Street.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property in Sapoorsett's Chuckla, in the Fort.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by public auction, by order of the mortgagee and with the consent of the mortgagor, all that piece of pensiou-tax ground with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Sapoorsett's Chuckla, within the Fort of Bombay, assessed under No. 344 and registered under No. 76, admeasuring 83 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by Sheriam Padchaw's Road, on the west by a public passage and the property of Mankjee Merwanjee Setna, on the south by Nanabhoy Bomanjee's Moh lla, and on the north by the house of Soonabai, daughter of Hormusjee Bomanjee Setna.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION, HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 271 of 1871.

FRANK EGERTON CUTLER, CHARLES PALMER, ROBERT G. COBHAM, and J. R. TURNBULL, all residing in England and carrying on business in Bombay, as Wine Merchants, by their agent, JOHN EDWARD BODGER, of Bombay, Esq., under the style of CUTLER, PALMER & Co. .....Plaintiffs.

versus

WILLIAM DICKSON, carrying on business within the Fort of Bombay under the name of WILLIAM DICKSON and COMPANY, as proprietors of Australasian Hotel.....Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on SATURDAY, the 13th day of June, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon (under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property, issued on the 19th day of May 1871, in the above suit), will be exposed for SALE by public Auction, by Messrs. Crawford and Co., at their rooms, the undermentioned MOVEABLE PROPERTY of the above named Defendant, viz.:—Glassware, earthenware, plated ware, knives and forks, furniture, billiard table, cooking utensils, a quantity of assorted liquors, &c., &c.

The sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

N. B.—The above property is on view.

BHOW DAJI,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 23th May, 1871.

SALE OF TIMBER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon Darookhana Bunder, about 200 Tons of Teak Planks, Boards, and Scantlings, on account of the following first purchasers :—

Abdoola Jowa, Cumay Sullemoon, Moladina Hubib, Mohamed Ebrahim, and Sullemoon Lutiff.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th June 1871.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDI G.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,

UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,

73, 75 AND 81, Brompton Road, London.

Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatuency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It can be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raging fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London, BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARRISON'S LINE OF STEAMERS, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE s. s. CITY of BRUSSELS, 250 H. P., Captain Matthews, will sail for Falmouth in about 10 days, weather permitting. This is a fine powerful Steamer, noted for speed, and is fitted with splendid accommodation for first-class passengers. The rates for passage are as follows :—

1st Class Passage to Falmouth, for an Adult.....	£50	Exclusive of Wines.
Ditto Ditto Children under 10 and over 4 years.....	£30	
Ditto Ditto Suez	£30	

There is a Stewardess on board.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. City of Brusse's.

Bombay, 9th June 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship CITY OF TANJORE, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS TO TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th June 1871.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS!!!

DELIGHTED AUDIENCE!!!

TUESDAY EVENING, 13TH JUNE.

SECOND NIGHT

OF

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. GILL'S ENTERTAINMENT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....	Rs. 4	Upper Circle	Rs. 2
Stalls.....	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

The Plan of the Dress Circle may be seen, and Seats secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s. Tickets also to be had from Mr. W. B. GILL, at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

Carriages may be ordered for 10-45 P.M.

Doors open at 8-15 P.M.; commence at 9 P.M.

Treasurer.—Mr. Oliver Deering. Agent.—Mr. Chas. Dreher.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY, (VICTORIA THEATRE).

The above Company will appear for the last time this Season in their favourite play of

HUJUMBAD AND THUGGUNNAZ,

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 10TH JUNE, 1871,

To be followed by a very brilliant display of CYCLORAMIC VIEWS, relating to the terrible events of the late FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR, specially ordered out from England through the eminent Opticians, Messrs. Newton and Co., at a great expense and trouble

☞ For particulars see Handbills.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AT THE USUAL LOW RATES.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O. Co.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.

Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to C. MOLLJEE & Co.,

Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

COKE AND COAL ASHES.—SEALED TENDERS (marked TENDERS for ASHES) will be received by the undersigned up to 24th instant, for the PURCHASE of the REFUSE ASHES now lying at Byculla.

The parties tendering must specify the price per cubic yard. The Ashes to be removed at the expense of the purchaser within 28 days after the purchase has been completed, and the party to whom the Contract is given will have to give security to the amount of Rs. 250.

The Locomotive Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent G. I. P. R. Company.

Bombay, 9th June 1871.

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS

Has been introduced by

J. ELLWOOD and SONS,

Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,

Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.

The NEW HAT has the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER PRINCIPLE,

combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD and SONS

Are also Sole Manufacturers of the

INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER.

Manufactory—24, GT. CHARLOTTE ST., BLACKFRIARS, S.E.; Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., London.

WANTED, for the Municipal Committee of Khamgaon, an OVERSEER, at Rs. 75 per mensem. Candidates are requested to send in their applications with Copies of Testimonials to the undersigned.

Preference will be given to experienced hands.

By order,
V. S. GOPAL, Clerk of Court,
and Secretary Municipal Committee, Khamgaon.

6th June 1871.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 725.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY.—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Guard-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS to Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the same not being out make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark—J. A.—(in monogram) as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 391, Strand, London; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. The New Illustrated Catalogue, with particulars of special and convenient arrangements for Indian Residents, post free to India. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 18s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Salmette, 5s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

23 feet long ..... seats for 8 persons ..... complete from £145
33 feet long ..... seats for 14 persons ..... complete from £195.
37 feet long ..... seats for 20 persons ..... complete from £245.
43 feet long ..... seats for 32 persons ..... complete from £360.
50 feet long ..... seats for 60 persons ..... complete from £650.
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use on arrival.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers specially designed for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,

Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

KALIDAS ELPHINSTONE SOCIETY.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 10TH JUNE 1871.

PROGRAMME.

SHAKUNTALA; OR, THE LOST RING,

(In the English Language and Oriental Costume.)

LO STUDIO; OR, THE GRECIAN STATUES.

GANDHARVA'S SINGING IN CHORUS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs 3	Upper Tier	Rs 1½
Do. (reserved)...	„ 4	Pit.....	„ 1
Stalls	„ 2		

TICKETS can be had at 1, Oak Lane, Fort, or at the Box Office, Theatre, on the Night of the Performance.

For further particulars see Play-Bills.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS HELD THIS DAY, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per SHARE will be PAID to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, on the production of Share Certificates, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

By order,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th May 1871.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay WILL BE HELD on WEDNESDAY, the 14th June 1871, in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the Report of the Municipal Commissioner regarding the manner in which he has arranged to make the expenditure for the year 1871 fall within the estimated income of that year.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 8th June 1871.

SEALED TENDERS (marked "TENDERS for WHEELS") will be received by the Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon of the 24th instant, for the PURCHASE of about 300 WAGGON WHEELS, 3 feet 1 inch diameter, which may be viewed at the Locomotive Workshops, Byculla.

The parties tendering must specify the price per ton, and the Wheels to be removed at the expense of the Purchaser within a month after the purchase has been completed.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Byculla, 7th June 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FIREWOOD.—Tenders are invited for the SUPPLY of FIREWOOD required at the undermentioned Stations on the Railway, for one year, from the 1st of July next.

The monthly requirements will be—

Byculla	17 Tons.	Callian	8 Tons.
Wassind	„	Kussoor	10 „
Egutpoora.....	20 „	Nandgaum.....	25 „
Sheagaum	17 „	Budnaira	17 „
Nazipoor	20 „	Kurjut.....	6 „
Lanowlee	50 „	Kistna.....	13 „

The Firewood to be cut in lengths of about 18 inches each, and only from the following descriptions of Wood, viz., Babool, Kair, Unjeon or Eyree.

Tenders for the whole or any one or more of the Stations will be received by the Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company's Palmstone Circle, up to noon on THURSDAY, the 15th instant.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper;

Byculla Stores, 1st June 1871.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,

No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.

CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld). ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE was some fluctuation in Spinning shares and closed steady at quoted rates.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 9.

Moberly, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, to rejoin, from Brindisi.
Lyons, Captain, 21st Regiment N. I., to rejoin, from Matheran.
Gilbert, Surgeon-Major, Bombay Medical Department, on duty, from Matheran.
Kelaan, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, on duty, from Poona.
Graham, Surgeon, Bengal Mint Department, on duty, from Madras.
Sherlock, Captain, 38th Regiment, from sick leave, from England.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 9.

Glasspoole, Major, 4th Rifles, to rejoin, to Baroda.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, June 6.)

Mr. G. S. Forbes, 1st Member of the Board of Revenue, one month's privilege leave, from or after the 12th instant.

Mr. A. MacGregor, Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, two months' privilege leave, from or after the 7th July 1871.

Mr. J. H. Wright, 1st Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, fifteen months' leave to Europe, with a month's subsidiary leave.

Mr. W. E. Wright, Deputy Collector in charge of Treasury and Paper Currency Department, Trichinopoly, three months' privilege leave from or after the 16th instant.

Mr. F. Child, Civil and Session Judge of Tinnevelly, leave for one month, from the 1st July, preparatory to retirement from the service.

Lieutenant C. H. Trotman, Acting Superintendent of Police, Tinnevelly, preparatory leave for thirty days, to proceed to Madras for the purpose of obtaining leave to Europe on medical certificate.

Captain G. J. F. Begbie, of the Staff Corps, Executive Engineer of the 3rd grade, preparatory leave for one month.

Lieutenant G. R. Walker, R. E., Assistant Engineer of the second grade, one month's privilege leave.

Mr. O. A. Hayne, Assistant Engineer of the first grade, one month's preparatory leave.

Mr. J. W. Randall, Executive Engineer of the second grade, six weeks' privilege leave.

Mr. P. Walsh, Sub-Engineer of the first grade, '43 days' cumulative leave, after 12th June 1871.

Sergeant G. Seton, Supervisor of the first grade, leave for fifteen days on medical certificate.

Mr. Francis Brandt to act as Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue during the absence of Mr. Pennington on leave or until further orders.

Mr. Henry William Wellesley to act as Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department during the employment of Mr. Brandt on other duty, or until further orders.

The following appointments will take effect from the date of Mr. Child's retirement:—

Mr. John Alexander Corrie Boswell to be Secretary to the Board of Revenue, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, until further orders.

Mr. Henry John Stokes to be Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore during the absence of Mr. Hathaway on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Herbert Wigram to be Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, but to continue to act as Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, during the employment of Mr. Hutchins on other duty, or until further orders.

Captain John MacDonald Smith, Madras Staff Corps, to be Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam.

Mr. C. J. Cooke, Acting 2nd Assistant, Revenue Survey, to officiate as an Assistant Director of the Revenue Settlement (1st grade), during the employment of Captain G. J. Stuart on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. William Thomas Blair to be Civil and Session Judge of Tinnevelly, from the date of Mr. Child's retirement.

Lieutenant Dampster Heming, Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kistna District, to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Vizagapatam district, during the employment of Captain Sheffield on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. John Wallace, Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort Saint George.

Major Richard Kirwan Macquoid, Madras Staff Corps, to be Lay Trustee of the Chaplaincy of Aurungabad.

Mr. C. W. Reade is permitted to resign the Madras Civil Service from the 26th ultimo, and is admitted to an annuity of £1,600.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Cadre 36th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Arthur Mears (Captain in Staff Corps) to have the position of Captain, vice Campbell, retired. Dated 27th March 1871.

Cadre 23rd Regiment Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Edward James Watson (Captain in Staff Corps) to have the position of Captain, vice Campbell, retired. Dated 31st March 1871.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant, Brevet-Captain, John McMullin having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain from the 5th June 1871.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Colonel M. C. Spottiswoode, of the Staff Corps, Commandant 24th Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough, for two years, and to embark from Bombay.

Major G. A. Walker, of the Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, on furlough, for two years, and to embark from Rangoon or Madras.

Surgeon Major J. Kirkpatrick, M.D., Acting Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, on furlough, medical certificate, for twenty months, and to embark from Madras.

Captain J. Goldie, of Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, Brigade Major, Ceded Districts, is permitted to proceed to Sea and Australia on furlough, medical certificate, for three months, and to embark from Madras.

Colonel A. F. Place, of the Staff Corps, is granted an extension of his leave to Europe from the 27th to the 29th May 1871, inclusive—to enable him to join.

In modification of G. O., No. 1969, No. 162, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs that Wellington and the Nedgherries be henceforth included within the limits of the command of the Mysore Division.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, June 7.)

Major Robert Cadell, District Superintendent of Police, Futtehgurh, thirty days' subsidiary leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

Mr William Meymott Tidy, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Saharanpore, three months' privilege leave, with effect from 1st July next.

Mr. William Thomas Church, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahjehanpore, one month's privilege leave.

Mr. William Wolfran Gardner Cornwall, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to be an Assistant Settlement Officer of the 1st grade, with effect from the 4th February, 1871, and to be placed in charge of the Settlement of the Jounsar Bawur Pergunnah, Zillah Dehra Doon.

Assistant Surgeon Alexander Wood, M.B., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, officiate as Civil Surgeon of Azimgurh.

Mr. J. Quinn, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Benares, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Benares, during the absence of Mr. A. J. Lawrence, or until further orders.

The election of Mr. John Hadden Fisher, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Allahabad, as officiating President of the Municipal Committee of Allahabad, during the absence on leave of Mr. James Casamajor Robertson, is approved.

From date of Mr. William Wolfran Gardner Cornwall's transfer to the Settlement Department Mr. Robert Joseph Crosthwaith, Assistant Magister to and Collector, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

With effect from the 1st March, 1871, vice Mr. Arthur Sells—

Mr. William Arthur Howe, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade:

Mr. William Thomas Church, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade.

With effect from the 15th March, 1871, vice Mr. George Spence Desborough Dale—

Mr. John Hill Twigg, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade.

With effect from the 17th March, 1871, vice Mr. John Henry Rix Ironside—

Mr. Joseph Smith, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade;

Mr. William Irvine, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade.

With effect from the 24th March, 1871, vice Mr. Henry Lushington, Civil and Sessions Judge of Ghazeepore—

Mr. George Adams, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade;

Mr. John Quinn, Assistant Magistrate, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade.

With effect from the 31st March, vice Mr. Mark Bensley Thornbill—

Mr. John Quinn, to officiate as a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade;

Mr. Alfred Cotterell Tupp, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade.

With effect from the 31st March, 1871, vice Mr. John Cunningham Lempelt—

Mr. Thomas William Rawlins, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade.

With effect from the 1st April, 1871, vice Mr. Ernest Montague—

Mr. John Hadden Fisher, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade;

Mr. Charles Donovan, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade.

With effect from the 17th April, 1871, vice Mr. Robert Percy Spedding—

Mr. Edwin Felix Thomas Atkinson, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade;

Mr. Henry Pilkington Maltock, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade.

Mr. James White, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bijnour, is transferred in the same capacity to Mynpoory.

The services of Mr. A. J. Lawrence, officiating Magistrate and Collector of Benares, to be placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

Mr. J. W. Fordham, Assistant Collector, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Collector of Railway Accounts in the North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 1st instant, Lieutenant Lefrenton, in accordance with Government of India Notification No. 176, dated 25th April, 1871, having been relieved on the 20th idem.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Mahi	Nacoda	Cochin, May 20.
	Kerala Roodrin	Nacoda	Cochin, May 1st.
	Philippine	Nacoda	Porbunder, June 4.
	Mulla (s)	Coates	Jeddah, May 20.
	City of Tanjore	Leslie	Clyde, Mar. 7.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Macedon Jones to Liverpool.
Ship Nimrod, Pearce, to Antwerp
Ship Kingdom of Fife, Key, to London.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship City of Brussels, to Falmouth.
Steam r Suamatra, to Aden and Suez.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June		
6	Jessie Isabel	Newcastle.

DEPARTURE.

May		
	Ozmar Pasha	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—9TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Oridamme, 5 packages beef, pork, &c, Edward Bates & Co.
Royal George, 90 boxes soap, J M Adamjee.

FROM LONDON.

Flying Venus, 12 pieces girders 11 bundles cavers, and 1 case scrits, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Sir-thalpie (s), 1 case carriage, S Latiff.
Haddon Hall, 35 casks sodawater empty bottles, E. Manockjee Setna; 100 cases old tom, Nowrojee and Cursetjee; 500 cases candles, H D Breck & Co; 12 pieces girders, 11 bundles covers, 1 case rivets, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Nouvelle Pallas, 130 boxes brandy, S Rustomjee; 50 boxes brandy, A Dorabjee; 60 boxes brandy, and 50 cases claret, P Framjee & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Dublin, 100 cases ginger wine, Nowrojee and Cursetjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—9TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia, 27 bales cotton, L Trebhowandass.
Sydney Dacres, 243 bales cotton, L Kimjee & Co; 80 bales cotton, S Narronjee; 105 bales cotton, H D Freck & Co; 61 cases mother of pearl shells, B Suzan.
Morning Light, 312 bundles turmeric, E F Momed.
British Consul, 130 bales cotton, R Rampurtab; 500 bales cotton, J Trebhowandass; 250 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.
Cavour, 82 bales cotton, G Prenjee; 50 bales cotton, M Damoodur; 40 bales cotton, H Gangjee; 25 bales cotton, D Rajaram.
Royal Adelaide, 43 bales cotton, R Megjee; 56 bales, cotton, Leggatt & Co.
Childers, 85 bales cotton, G Nurvingdass; 10 bales cotton, Remington & Co.
Mary Stenhouse, 50 bales cotton, C Lalljee.
Sphinx (s), 193 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 150 bales cotton, F Sands & Co; 96 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Delhi (s), 50 bales wool, G Fazul & Co.
Ellora (s), 150 bales wool, N Khuttow; 50 bales wool, B Canjee: 40 bales wool, R Vussonjee; 50 bales cotton, Alsen, Bicbe & Co; 30 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co; 100 bales wool C Pitamber.
Euxine, 50 bales cotton, T Soonderdass D Veerjee; 50 bales cotton, J G Bushby & Co.
Scarfoth, 30 bales cotton, F Tejsey.
Queora, 300 bags linseed, L Banderjee.
Elizabeth Fry, 54 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.
Sir Charles Napier, 100 bales cotton, B Hurrybhoy.
Sir John Mandeville, 100 bales cotton, M Jewaree.
Stornway, 32 cases M o'P shells, A Sajun.
Ashgrove, 82 bales cotton, G Framjee.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi (s), 10 bales hide's, C Nanjee; 131 pieces E teeth, S Durvesh; 253 pieces and 2 bundles E teeth, N Damoder; 4 cases indigo, H Bomanjee Tousha & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Donna Maria, 80 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Index, 500 bales cotton, A Blascheck & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sphinx (s), 295 bags coffee, A C Gumpert & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sphinx, 50 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Conflict, 1,500 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried.
British India, 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co; 323 packages coffee, T F Punnett.
Tythonus, 1,500 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Statesman (s), 80 packages cloves, D G Hoosun; 5 chests M opium, K Hunmeetrun; 15 chests M opium, T Sewsunj; 22 chests M opium, A Habibbhoy; 9 chests M opium, H J M A Khaleck; 6 chests M opium, B Jugnath; 5 chests M opium, T Gunsamdass; 10 chests M opium, D Rutnagur & Co; 11 chests M opium, D Vussonjee & Co; 6½ chests M opium, D Aspanarjee; 150 bales cotton, A Habibbhoy; 5 bales cotton, J Remjee; 90 bales cotton, B Eduljee; 42 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy; 3 bales cotton, Ebram; 3 bales cotton, P Asser; 5½ chests M opium, H Hurdewdass; 10 chests M opium, S Boyce; 21 chests M opium, P Chimeneram; 7 chests M opium, T Ramchunderdass; 11 chests M opium, D C Tata; 9 chests M opium, B Sewpursad; 6 chests M opium, L Lallchund; 6 chests M opium, K Sewas; 17 chests M opium, H Nursey; 8 chests M opium, E D Sassoon; 18 chests M opium, E Noordin & Co; 15 chests M opium, T Setaram.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date closes.			After packet.
United Kingdom	June 13	...	2 P.M.	... 3 P.M
Kurrachee	„ 17	...	11 A.M.	...
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	„ 10	...	11 A.M.	...
China	„ 21	...	9 A.M.	... 10 A.M.
Australia	July 5	...	9 A.M.	... 10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	June 13	...	2 P.M.	... 3 P.M.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—

13th June 1871.
11th July „

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Rev. F. L. SHARPIN. | F. ROWLAND, Esq.
Rev. W. H. HARVEY. | R. C. SMITH, Esq.

HEAD MASTER—MR. J. A. SWORNSBOURNE, (Late 2nd Master Albert College, Framlingham).

HEAD MISTRESS—Miss WATLING.

The above Church of England School, which teaches up to the University Standard for Matriculation, is now carried on in the large upper-storied Bungalow formerly known as the Victoria Hotel, overlooking the Government Gardens.

FEES—Varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month according to age and requirements.

A Bullock Ghurry is provided for the conveyance of Children to and from the School, during the Monsoon, at a small extra charge.

Boarders, for whom there is excellent accommodation, are received by the Head Master.

F. L. SHARPIN, M.A.,
Chaplain of Byculla and Hon. Superintendent.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription .....Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail, for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MOON—June 9th, at Military Store Lane, Fort, the wife of Ensign James Moon, Commissariat Department, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HIGGINSON—May 31st, at Gondah, Oudh, the wife of Frederick W. Higginson, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.
KAUNTZE—June 5th, at Cawnpore, the wife of Captain E.H.E. Kauntze, 6th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FREEMAN—BURGESS—May 29th, at Dehree on the Soane, at the residence of the father of the bride, by the Rev. Mr Thompson of Dinapore, Thomas William Freeman, of Calcutta, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. John Burgess.
SPROULE—SPEEDY—June 3rd, at Christ Church, Mount Road, by the Rev. W. Welsh, Henry M. Sproule, Esq., Captain, 10th Foot, to Alice, second daughter of the late G. Speedy, Esq.
TULLOCH—CATANIA—May 29th, at Futtehgurh, by the Rev. A. L. Mitchell, James Murphy Tulloch, Captain, H. M.'s 16th Regiment N. I., to Georgiana Letitia, eldest daughter of G. H. Catania, Esq.

DEATH.

LITTLEWOOD—June 1st, at Nazpore, from inflammation of the brain, Alfred Hayward, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Littlewood.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1871.

THE commercial papers received by last mail deserve our special attention, as we must expect to learn from them the causes of the late violent rise in the value of cotton at home, which to us has appeared in a certain measure unjustified by the actual position of the article. We may also hope to learn whether 5¾d. or 7d. is likely to be the future level of our Indian descriptions.

At first sight there is nothing which might appear like temptation to a speculator. The stock at Liverpool on 11th May amounted to the following figures:—

	1871.	1870.	Increase.
	Bales	Bales	Bales
American	5,92,240	3,23,850	2,68,390
Brazilian, Egyptian, West India, &c. ...	2,50,910	1,10,200	1,40,710
Surat and other East Indian	1,22,950	92,850	30,100
Total.....	9,66,100	5,26,900,	4,39,200

being an excess over last year of 4,39,200 bales, which is due to the importations having increased in the following proportions:—

	Bales.
American	6,10,239
Brazilian, Egyptian, West India	65,752
Surat and other East Indian	37,160
Total.....	7,13,151

It is not necessary for our present purpose to consider the position of Brazilian, Egyptian, and similar long stapled cottons, for they will hardly influence the market at large, and much less Surat cotton, which has only the competition of low American to fear.

The stock of American, as we have seen above, amounts to 592,240 bales, and according to the Liverpool Brokers' circular there were 240,000 bales afloat, including clearances, up to 5th May; and the question is how much more America will be able to send. The New York Financial Chronicle of 29th April appears to us to be pretty near the mark in advancing the following estimate:—

	Bales.
Receipts at the Ports for the year (estimated)	3,920,000
Receipts overland direct.....	170,000
Taken by the Mills south, from plantations and inland towns	95,000
Total Crop for the year ending Sept. 1, 1871	4,185,000
Stock on hand, Sept. 1, 1870.....	59,747
Total supply.....	4,244,747
Consumed by Northern Spinners 806,000	
Consumed by Southern Spinners 95,000	
Taken by Spinners for increased Stock 50,000	
Stock at Ports on Sept. 1, 1871. 150,000	
	1,101,000
Total supply left for Export	3,143,747
Amount already Exported (April 22) ..	2,536,259
Balance remaining for export....	607,488

The exports for the week ending 29th April were 75,000 bales and for the following week 85,000, thus leaving on 5th May a balance of 447,000 bales still available for exportation, of which we may safely assume that not more than 300,000 bales will be shipped to Great Britain, considering that France is again in the market. This estimate is supported by Reuter's telegrams, which put the exports to Great Britain —

On 12th May at	49,000 bales.
19th „	36,000 „
26th „	32,000 „
2nd June	36,000 „

Summing up the future supplies from America we may therefore reckon upon 240,000 bales afloat on 5th May, and about 300,000 bales to be shipped until 1st September, being a total of 540,000 bales. Compared with the shipments to Great Britain during the same period last year, which amounted to 304,000, in addition to 180,000 afloat for Liverpool on 6th May 1870, total 484,000 bales, we find an excess of 56,000 bales; and this, added to the surplus of 268,390 bales on the spot, would give us 324,390 bales more to consume during the present year than during the corresponding period of last season.

Turning now to the question of consumption, we find that 220,510 bales more had been consumed in England from 1st January to 11th May 1871, and that 155,709 bales more had been exported. The average weekly increase for both purposes amounts to 19,805 bales; and, assuming that both our own and the Continental manufacturing districts continue to be as actively engaged for the remainder of the year, it would just take about sixteen weeks or four months from 11th May to work off the whole of the surplus arising from the larger American crop. On 9th September 1870 the stock of American cotton in Liverpool amounted to 195,420 bales, and two months later it had been reduced to 50,000 bales! With a weekly outflow of close upon 50,000 bales we can never expect that stocks will be run so low as that; and spinners will have Brazilian, Egyptian, and similar cotton to fall back upon if the higher grades of American become scarce. But in these descriptions there is an excess of barely 70,000 bales; and, admitting even the highest figures which have yet been advanced as to the probable total from these countries, we cannot see how Europe can go on consuming at the present rate without outrunning supplies.

With East Indian cotton, and notably Surat, we are all familiar, and not much need be said about it. If all goes well we shall export as much as last year to England, but the probabilities are that we shall send less, as the Continent has taken much from us direct. The stock in Liverpool is 30,100 bales in excess of last year, it is true; but, if we see an average weekly consumption of 13,620 bales in England and an actual average export of 6,000 bales, a stock of 122,950 bales is of no importance. The price of Surat was very low; but *at a price* Surat will always find buyers, and, if 20,000 bales were purchased at a time when Fair Dhollera was 1½d. per lb. cheaper than Middling Orleans, there is no fear of its remaining without buyers because the difference as at present is only 1 13-16d. Besides, Surat will always be the most convenient cotton for speculation so long as the Cape route exists; and we are inclined to think that the difference between the two descriptions will fluctuate between 1½d. and 2d. but will never exceed the latter. Another consideration with regard to Surat must not be forgotten, and this is that our exports for the Mediterranean ports will soon have to cease on account of the monsoon, and the Continent will have to go to Liverpool for cotton to meet the requirements of its mills.

The great doubt which alone is justified in its existence is the question whether consumption will go on as for the first part of the year. The export trade from Manchester suffers, and there can be no doubt that our quotations of manufactured goods are sadly out of proportion with home values. We doubt, however, whether this influence will make itself felt rapidly enough in Manchester to influence trade. To take an example, we may remind our readers that 8¼ lbs. shirtings are now quoted 9s. 4½d., about the same price as last year, when Dhollera was worth 9d. The raw material now consumed probably was bought at 6d., and it would be madness to deny that cotton spinning and weaving is just now a very profitable business. There is a large margin against last year, and it will be maintained as long as exporters of goods are willing to buy at those high rates. Even if they reduce their offers it will still pay spinners and weavers to work, and we fancy that the price of 9s. 4½d. can be reduced very much indeed without causing the mills to go short time.

Under these circumstances we think current quotations moderate, and if it is necessary to stop the present rate of consumption it will have to be done by asking higher prices.

COLONEL HAMLEY is understood to be the author of "The Battle of Dorking," in the May number of "Blackwood."

WE hear that Captain E. W. West is preparing for publication, and has written an introduction for, a diary kept by the late Rajah of Kolapore while he was in England.

A CALCUTTA contemporary states that the sum of about Rs. 71,198, being the unclaimed shares of the Delhi and Lucknow prize-money, is to be credited to the general revenue of the State.

THE "Pioneer" learns that it has been decided at head quarters not to break up the 25th Brigade R. A. before next October. "If nothing more, this decision is considerate towards the officers of the brigade."

THE "Indian Daily News" hears that a correspondence has recently passed between the Military and Financial Departments of the Government of India regarding the compulsory retirement of the members of the Subordinate Medical Department after the age of 55 years.

THE private Cabul letter mentioned by the "Pioneer" has the following passage:—"In the environs of Tashkend the men of Khujand and Pir Sultan assembled to the number of near 7,000, and mutinied against the Russian army. The Russian soldiers were but few and soon succumbed. After this troops came from Samarcand and the northern parts, and the mutineers were massacred in thousands."

IN reference to the discussion in respect of the Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Charities, the Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy has addressed us a letter dated from Khandalla, which we publish elsewhere. It is clear from his letter that he has all along been for applying the whole of the annual income, as well as the accumulated "savings," of the fund to charitable purposes. The field for charities is so wide that there need be little difficulty in applying the whole of the income to benevolent purposes. We understand that a surplus of a lac of rupees has accumulated, and this could not have been done without stinting the charities, a course to which it would appear Mr. Byramjee is strongly opposed.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENLISTMENT FOR INDIA.

LONDON, 9TH JUNE.

In the House of Lords last night Earl Longford moved for a return of the enlistments for India.

Lord Hardinge pointed out the inapplicability of short service in India.

Lord Northbrook defended the system, and contended that the temporary disorganization of Home regiments was better than sending to India men under 20 years of age.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

LONDON, 9TH JUNE.

THE Journal of St. Petersburg, in giving an account of the presentation of the Order of Osmanly to the Czar, says that the ceremony confirms the good relations existing between Russia and Turkey.

Arrests continue to be made in Paris. General Rossel has been taken.

LONDON, 8TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was easier. Fair Dhollera 6 7/16d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—
Reserve of Notes ...£15,437,500...Inc. £1,437,800
Bills discounted ...£16,625,000...Dec. £ 625,000
Bullion .....£25,250,000...Inc. £ 375,000

THE WIDOW MARRIAGE CASE.

THE hearing of the case in which Mr. Gopaldas Madhowdas and Mr. Purshotumdas Mohundas are charged with defamation by Mr. Madhowdas Raghonathdas, who recently married a young widow named Dhunoorebace, came on yesterday at the Fort Police before Mr. John Connon, Chief Magistrate of Police. On Sunday, 14th May, only a few days after the couple had been married, the two defendants called a meeting of the Kapole Bania caste, to which all the parties belong, and it is alleged that at that meeting the defendants urged the caste to excommunicate Mr. Madhowdas and Dhunoorebace, and that Mr. Gopaldas read a paper to the meeting containing words to the effect that no member of the caste should have any communication with the newly-married couple, should have no connection with them in drinking, eating, or intermarriage, and that the bodies of the outcastes should not be touched by their castefellows after death. For this Mr. Madhowdas charges the defendants with defamation of character. Such a case naturally excites very great interest, not only amongst the Kapole Banias, but in all sections of the community, and yesterday there was a very large crowd pressing for admission into the Court room. The Court itself was crowded, and many people had to stand outside. The prosecutor was represented by Mr. Anstey, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Jefferson; and Mr. Green and Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, appeared for the defendants. The proceedings commenced at 12 o'clock, and Mr. Anstey's opening speech lasted from that time till after two o'clock. In opening, Mr. Anstey described the proceedings which had taken place at the caste meeting, and the effect of excommunication. He then pointed out that by their proceedings the defendants had taken away what must be regarded as the prosecutor's civil rights, and contended that even assuming that it was a very wicked thing for a Kapole Bania to marry a widow of his caste, it did not follow that the caste, even if properly called together, had power to judge the case; and that a caste meeting could not judge a party without having previously tried his case in a fair and proper way. Even assuming for the sake of argument, though they could not prove, that the caste had power by Hindoo law or custom to try, to judge, and to excommunicate, the caste had deliberately neglected every one of the methods the omission of which on the part of any body so constituted vitiated the entire proceedings; for even bodies invested by law with powers of adjudication, such as the College of Physicians, could not put out of their body any alleged delinquent without having first of all brought him to trial upon charges specifying adequate offences. Now, that had not been done in this case, as the prosecutor had not even received notice to attend the meeting. Mr. Anstey held that the body known as the Kapole Banias are not a caste, and that there is not at this moment in India a single ascertained caste except the Brahmins, and that before the time of foreign conquest in India an appeal lay from the decisions of families and all bodies whatever to the king, and therefore to his vice-gerent the judge. Having quoted several extracts from the Shastras, Mr. Anstey said that he could not find in any one of the Shastras a single syllable justifying the sentence of a caste for putting any member out of caste. He then called upon his Worship not to allow the defendants to influence him by any appeal to his feelings by reference to the ancient Hindoo religion, but to remember that such appeals when made in favour of the continuance of suttee were ineffectual, and that the Hindoo law was not against widow marriages.

A witness named Bapoojee Vishram was then examined, after which the case was adjourned till Wednesday the 14th inst. at 11 A.M.

We shall publish a full report of the proceedings on Monday.

MR. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY AND THE JEEJEEBHOY DADABHOY TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Owing to my indisposition and absence from Bombay I was unable to notice ere this a letter which appeared in your issue of the 1st instant, under the signatures of Messrs. Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy, and Dhanjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, with reference to certain charitable funds bequeathed by the will of my late lamented father, Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy.

Feeling, as I do, that neither the private charities of my late father, nor the differences which exist unfortunately between his sons as to the way in which those charities should be administered, are a fitting subject for newspaper controversy, I should have allowed the letter in question to pass unnoticed, were it not that by so doing I might possibly be deemed by some of those most interested in the charities to admit the truth of the statements therein contained.

I have no intention of here discussing the nature or effect of the charitable bequests contained in the will; the less so, as it would appear to be the intention of my co-trustees to make them the subject of enquiry in Court; but I may state that, conceiving as I do that it was the desire and intention of the testator that the whole of the income derived from the property in question (valued at about two lacs of rupees) should be applied for charitable purposes, I have always advocated such an application of it, and have been opposed to the division of any part of it amongst the trustees.

The statement therefore which is contained in the letter in question, to the effect that I had proposed such a division, is, I regret to say, not in accordance with the facts.

It is true that "the income of the charity has never been exhausted by payments made out of it;" and therein lies the difference of opinion that exists between my co-trustees and myself, they being desirous of appropriating for their own benefit what I conceive it was the intention of the testator should be applied for the benefit of others.

Much as I shall regret that the fund in question should be made "the subject of enquiry in Court," which I fear in this case will mean a long and expensive litigation but little calculated to further the objects which the testator had in view, I shall not regret the opportunity it will afford me of relieving myself personally from the suspicion which at present attaches to the trustees generally, of desiring to limit the objects of the charities in order that they may enrich themselves.

In the action taken by my co-trustees against the secretary of the charities I have taken no part, nor would it be right that I should at the present moment enter into any discussion as to the merits of it. I may however state that, so far as I am aware, the secretary has always performed his duties ably and honestly, and no reason has yet been shown which in my opinion is sufficient to call for his dismissal. Entirely disapproving the course adopted by my co-trustees in the matter, a course in which I have not been consulted, and which is as assuredly without my consent, as it is in my opinion ill-advised, unnecessary, and vexatious.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Khandalla, 8th June.

THE INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

THE Committee met again on May 16, Mr. A. S. Ayrton in the chair. In the early part of the sitting, and subsequently Mr. Grant Duff.

Mr. Wigram Money, lately collector and commissioner of Customs in the North-Western Provinces, was called and examined. He stated that there was a preventive line 1,800 miles long, with a preventive post every four miles, this line being established to intercept the salt brought from the Rajpootana and Burmah States. Only salt and sugar paid duty. About 10,000 officers and men were employed, and the annual cost was 11 lacs 50,000 rs. The salt paid a transit duty to the Governments of the native States, and by treaty with the Rajahs of Jhend, Joudpore and Jeypore that duty was fixed at a certain amount. The duty was not paid on all the salt to the Governments of all the States, but to such only as the salt passed through. Some of the salt came from Bhurtpore, Sultanpore, and Noh, and some from the Shambur Lake. He believed the Government had now got a lease of the Shambur Lake. The natives preferred that which came from the Shambur Lake, and all the wealthy natives used that kind. The Europeans generally used rock salt. The amount of the duty was 3 rs. a maund, He had never heard that there was not sufficient salt for the wants of the people. He did not think that one in a hundred of the natives knew anything about the duty. He had lived a great deal among the people, and had never heard a complaint of the salt tax. If it were requisite to increase the revenue he thought the salt tax might be increased 4 a., so as to equalise it with the amount paid in Bengal, but he did not advocate its being raised. The consumption was about 8 lbs. per head per annum. At Allaha bad, where salt sold at six seers a rupee, a labourer would pay about a seventy-second part of his income for salt.

In reply to a series of questions by Sir C. Wingfield, the witness stated that in the saliferous districts salt could be made by merely scraping out the earth in front of a man's door, pouring water on it, and leaving the water to evaporate; but that was forbidden, and persons were punished for doing it, and the traffic in that quality of salt was entirely stopped. The Government of Oude, in 1859, gave permission to the natives to manufacture for themselves this rude salt, but on representations being made that the manufacture was injuring the salt revenue, that permission was taken away. It was granted because it was felt a hardship that a man should pay a high price for salt when he could manufacture it without any cost. He had heard it said that the high price of salt prevented its being given to cattle, but he did not know that. Cattle required salt unless they were sick. Had heard that for many years the great officers had felt a repugnance in enforcing the salt laws because they were considered to press heavily on the people. The amount raised by a salt duty in the Central Provinces was—in 1866-7, 1,431,000*l.*, and in 1867-8, 1,389,461*l.*

In reply to Mr. Fawcett, who examined him as to the price of sal

MR. AND MRS. GILL'S ENTERTAINMENT.

MR. AND MRS. GILL gave their first entertainment in the Grant Road Theatre on Tuesday evening, and, notwithstanding the depressing nature of the weather, which disposes one more for a lazy evening at home than for a drive to the Theatre, a considerable audience assembled to welcome back to Bombay Mr. Gill and the lady whom we formerly knew as Miss Waddy Deering. [illegible]ment consists in a persuation of different [illegible] with songs and musical accompaniment. To [illegible] of the entertainment as a whole, we must say [illegible] great success, and that though Mr. and [illegible] all the persuating to do themselves, the [illegible] was kept up without intermission from [illegible]end. To say that all the different charac- [illegible]ally well represented would be ridiculous; [illegible] exception of perhaps two in the second [illegible]ersonations were perfect, and the songs [illegible]g in a most enjoyable style. We could [illegible]agine a finer girl of the period, or one more [illegible]e "the idol of the day" than Mrs. Gill, [illegible]eedid figure, high-heeled boots, and golden [illegible]air; and the flirtation between "the man [illegible] prison him who steals what isn't his'n," [illegible]Clancy, *alias* Policeman, and Sarah the maid [illegible] was the cause of the most unbounded [illegible]and merriment. Patrick's witty Irish stories whilst waiting for his Sarah kept the audience "in fits," as the Yankees would say, for a good ten minutes, and then the lovers' quarrels and the loving, happy conclusion, kept up the laughter for a good ten minutes more. To mention in detail all the characters personated would be too much, but we cannot forbear from mentioning in terms of commendation Mr. Gill's representation of the "Caledonian lady frae Aberdeen, wha has had mair than enough o' Lunnon." Individuals on the stage, when representing Scotch character, are usually more Scotch than Scotchmen, but Mr. Gill was strictly true to life—indeed, we heard Scotchmen in the audience hold positively that he must either be a Scotchman or have been a resident in Scotland for a considerable time. In such an entertainment a good deal depends upon the accompaniment to the songs, and Mr. Gill is fortunate in having such a finished *artiste* as Mrs. Ashton, whose playing was enjoyable, and whose accompaniment was graceful, and not, as we often notice, thrust forward so as to become as prominent as the song it is meant to accompany. The company carry their own scenery, and those who are acquainted with the disgraceful and disgusting scenery which has hung for years in the Grant Road Theatre will be able to appreciate the benefit of such an arrangement. Mr. and Mrs. Gill play again on Tuesday, when we have no doubt that even many of those who attended on Thursday will again be present.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 3rd June 1871.

Open 1,274 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	95,930	8	11
Merchandize	3,70,455	13	6
Electric Telegraph	1,133	6	0
Earth Trains	3,756	12	5
Total Rs.	4,70,874	0	5
Corresponding week last year open 1,184 miles — Total Rs.	3,96,436	10	11
Increase	74,437	5	6

INDIAN ITEM.

DR. HOOPER, H. M.'s 104th Bengal Fusiliers, Officiating Superintending Surgeon Major, Allahabad Circle, being about to proceed to England on urgent private affairs, the duties of Dr. Thompson will, we presume, be carried on *pro tem.* by (Senior) Assistant Surgeon O'Neill of the same regiment.—*Pioneer.*

TWO PRECIOUS CONVERTS.

AN English member of the Madras Bar in the enjoyment of some practice on the Malabar Coast, where Moplahs most do congregate, informed the High Court a few days ago that the Mahomedan church had had the good fortune of making a convert of him. He had commenced an action for divorce against his wife, on the plea, we assume, of incompatibility of temperament; the lady herself, who is much to be pitied, being, we are assured, morally blameless. But, as Mahomedanism confers on its votaries the unspeakable privilege of a plurality of wives, it was clearly a supererogatory task for the learned gentleman, after the change in his religious views, to carry on the case he had filed against his spouse. That his conversion is genuine is proved by his promptitude in availing himself of the rights of Islam; for early last week a young French lady proclaimed her belief in a mosque at Vellore, and was admitted into the fold of the faithful; and, on Thursday, the nuptials of the two converts, whose conversion was so opportune, was celebrated with becoming splendour. While the Mahomedans are to be congratulated on the acquisition of two precious converts to their faith, the members of the Bar of the High Court of Madras should derive satisfaction from knowing that they have at command, when knotty points of Mussulman usage tax the genius of the Bench, the rare experience of a gentleman who is an ornamento to their profession.—*Madras Mail.*

AFGHANISTAN.

WE learn that the Commander-in-Chief Feramorz Khan has reported to the Ameer an engagement between his own advance guard under General Futteh Ali Shah and the rebel cavalry. No date is given. Feramorz Khan of course claims the victory, declaring the enemy to have lost 150 men, while his own loss was only 25 men. It is remarkable, however, that while the loss in men was so insignificant, the General Futteh Ali Shah and Colonel Sirdar Khan should have been killed.

On the other hand, we have before us a private Cabul letter which gives a different version of the affair. According to this, Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan made a night attack on the forces of Feramorz Khan, in which Feramorz Khan himself was wounded and his army defeated—"many of his troops transferring their service to Yakoob Khan." We may safely disbelieve the history of Feramorz Khan's wound, and believe, as regards the rest of these conflicting reports, just as [illegible] like as we like.—*Pioneer*, June 8.

THE ABOO LAWRENCE SCHOOL.

[illegible] Aboo Lawrence School for the [illegible]ed us. It shews that the liber- [illegible]sponded largely to the special ap- [illegible]lf of the institution. Nevertheless it [illegible] necessary to contract the scale of its [illegible] Instead of 50 children which the buildings can [illegible]ommodate, only 41 are at present in residence, though the applications for admittance are very numerous. It is pleasant to know, by unanimous testimony of doctors, permanent committee and occasional visitors, that these 41 are healthy and happy. The Bishop of Bombay answers for their thorough familiarity with the Scripture and his Lordship something between thinks and hopes that they are getting on pretty well in their secular education. Beyond this we have no evidence to the efficiency of the institution as a school: as an asylum it is no doubt very beneficent. As regards the girls, we confess that there is good collateral evidence that they are proficients in fancy work, which we are rather sorry to hear. The use of the sewing machine, cutting out, and all descriptions of plain work; household labour, cleaning, cooking, clear starching, and all branches of that great womanly science, management, including the turning to use, and the doing without, are acquirements of which we should hear with more satisfaction. Perhaps, however, the girls are unexceptionably trained in these respects, only the report does not say so.—*Pioneer*, June 6.

FINALE OF THE 19TH N. I. MUTINY.

THERE was a parade of the corps in garrison on the Island at six o'clock yesterday morning (June 6th), under the command of Brigadier-General G. B. Shakespear, for the purpose of disbanding the No. 1 Company and Quarter Guard of the 19th N. I. for mutinous conduct on the 11th February last. The ground was occupied by H. M.'s 45th Foot, and the 7th, 17th, and 35th Regiments of Native Infantry. The sepoys of the 19th —who were unarmed, their muskets having been taken from them in Singapore—were marched down from the Light-house Esplanade to the Island, under an escort, and on their arrival, the assembled troops formed three sides of a square, and the men of the 19th were then marched into the centre, with the 45th Foot opposite to them. The Brigade-Major instructed the Havildar-Major of the 7th N. I. to read the vernacular translations of the Government Order of the 10th April; and this being done, the company were marched back under escort to the Light-house Esplanade, where the men were at once paid off and dismissed. Thus terminates a chapter of blunders, reflecting on the capacity of a Commander-in-Chief, on the tact of a Governor, and on the firmness of a Commandant, in a manner so discreditable that the army and the public at large may well hope to be spared another such exposure of blundering incompetence that has given an air of ridicule to acts of undiscerning severity.—*Madras Mail.*

THE lady student who carried off the chemical prize at the University of Edinburgh was the highest of 249 candidates. Having been declared ineligible to receive the prize on account of her sex, Sir Titus Salt sent her £100, but she declined to accept it, being satisfied with the honour she had attained. There are 40 female students at the University of Zurich, and there are 200 female medical students in London.—*Globe*, May 19.

WHAT IS "DEMENTIA"?

AN important question as to *dementia* was raised the other day in the case of Luxmibaee vs. Ramchunder Gungadhur Ghunwutkur, which was tried before Khan Saheb Cursetjee Rustomjee Thanawalla, Subordinate Judge of Cullian. Dr. Bhau Daji, Sheriff of Bombay, and other medical gentlemen were examined as witnesses. As the case appears to be of importance, we give below the judgment of the Subordinate Judge:—

The plaintiff Luxmibaee, who is the wife of Krishnarau Gungadhur Ghunwutkur, sues the defendant Ramchunder Gungadhur Ghunwutkur to get a farkut or release, alleged to have been passed by her husband Krishnarau to the defendant his brother, set aside on the ground that her husband was not of sound mind on the date of the said farkut. The plaintiff further alleges that the farkut has been set up as a bar to her right of maintenance, during her husband's insanity, from the joint property of her husband and the defendant. The defendant contends that it is not competent for the plaintiff to file the present suit, and that the farkut was passed by her husband while he was of sound mind. The issues are:—1. Has the plaintiff's husband been of unsound mind since the date of the plaint? 2. If so, is the plaintiff competent to file this suit without taking proceedings under the Lunatic's Act XXXV. of 1858? 3. If she is competent to file the suit, should the farkut be declared null and void? My finding is:—1. That the plaintiff's husband Krishnarau has been of unsound mind since the filing of the plaint. 2. That it is competent to the plaintiff to file this suit without taking steps under Act XXXV. of 1858. 3. That the farkut should be declared null and void.

It was contended that if the plaintiff's husband was not of unsound mind on the date of the plaint, the plaintiff could not file this suit, and therefore the first issue was laid. The present suit was filed on the 5th of August 1870, and the defendant admits that Krishnarau's mind was disordered, and that he has been sitting quiet and remaining silent since November 1869, and the evidence in the case, which will be noticed in the finding on the third issue, proves that Krishnarau has been of unsound mind for some time before the filing of this suit. The plaintiff does not sue here in behalf of her husband, but sues in her own right, on the ground that, her husband being of unsound mind, she is entitled to maintenance from the undivided property, but that the defendant has set up the farkut in bar of her right to maintenance. To such a case the Lunatic's Act XXXV. of 1858 does not apply, since that Act is made with a view "to make better provision for the care of the estate of lunatics." The effect of the declaration sought in this case might be to preserve the property, but that would not disqualify the plaintiff from filing this suit; and I am of opinion that, even if the plaintiff had brought this suit as a representative of her lunatic husband, the Act would not have come in her way, as the orders under the Act are not final, but could be modified by a regular suit, wherein it has been repeatedly ruled that an inquisition in lunacy, though admissible against strangers, is not conclusive proof of what was the state of mind of the supposed lunatic at the time of the enquiry." (Taylor on Evidence, section 1,487.) The Minor's Act prevents a suit on behalf of the minor being filed without a certificate. Such restriction is not made in the Lunatic's Act XXXV. of 1858. The provisions contained in section 3, clause 1, of Regulation III. of 1827, "—that persons acting in behalf of parties who are under age, or insane, are to be considered as principals,"—are not incorporated in section 16 or 17 of the Code of Civil Procedure, but the code seems be purposely silent on the subject, because the office of guardian, next of kin, &c., is almost universally recognised by law, and carries with it all the rights necessary for the protection of the property of disqualified persons, since suits are sometimes entertained in the English Courts of Equity on behalf of persons of weak mind brought by next friend where no commission of lunacy had been obtained, and decree made for the protection of the plaintiff's property. (Storey on Equity Jurisprudence, section 1,369-C.) I am of opinion that the plaintiff is competent to file this suit without resorting in the first place to the Lunatic's Act. Now, as regards the last and the principal issue in the case, I am of opinion that the evidence in the case amply proves that Krishnarau was not of sound or disposing mind on the date of the farkut, viz., the 11th of June 1869. The defendant himself admits that Krishnarau's health has been injured; that his mind has been disordered since the last five or six years; that he remains quiet and silent for two hours in a year and does not speak with anybody, nor does he go out of the house; that he was in a good state of mind some three or four months before, and five or six months after the execution of the farkut; that if he was told to go out of the house he would not go out, saying that he could not go out; that he complains of headache, and that three or four months before the farkut he observed silence at home for about two or three months. The letters, Nos. 30 to 36, which are admitted by the defendant as his, shew that the defendant himself wrote to another person that Krishnarau was not in a proper state of mind, and some of the witnesses also shew that Krishnarau has not been in a proper state of mind since five or six years. Other witnesses say that Krishnarau has been talkative and wandering at times, and others again state that Krishnarau was talking without deliberation and at random; and it has appeared that Krishnarau was buying articles which were of no use to him, such as carts, bullocks and buffaloes. One witness had, in the year in which the farkut was made, lent some money to Krishnarau on certain ornaments. The money was, it appears, paid off, and the ornaments were redeemed by the defendant, and the karcoon says that Krishnarau endorsed at once, without asking any question, the account when it was presented to him for endorsement for receipt in full. Besides this evidence, there is the testimony of three medical gentlemen. The first of them is a Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Bhewndy, the place where Krishnarau lives, and who has known him for three and a half years. He states that about a year and a half ago, Krishnarau came to him early in the morning and asked him for medicine; that he found Krishnarau talking at random; that at that time Krishnarau said to him that he had gone to a particular place and had come from such and such place; that he was told to come for medicine at 8 A.M., and that though he said that he would come at that hour, he never came; that two years ago he saw Krishnarau, at the request of his brother, when he found Krishnarau sitting quiet; that he saw him again the day previous to his giving evidence in this case, and found Krishnarau sitting quiet, with vacant look; that his countenance was pale, and that he could not recognize the men near him. This witness is of opinion that Krishnarau must have been for seven or eight months in the same state in which he saw him last, in that though he cannot positively say that he is insane, he thinks that his reasoning power has been impaired, and that he could not to some extent know what would be of benefit or loss to him. The next witness is our well known and learned Dr. Bhau Daji. After referring to his diary of medicines prescribed, he states that when Krishnarau was brought to him at Bombay for treatment in December 1868, he found that he was very weak and was not of sound mind, and could not give proper answers; that he had no doubt from his appearance, &c., that he had *dementia*, and that on the day on which he gave his evidence in this case he had examined Krishnarau for two hours. After describing the state of Krishnarau's health on the day of his examination, the learned doctor states his opinion to be that Krishnarau is still suffering for *dementia* in an aggravated form; that he does not think that the present state of Krishnarau's mind could ever have been changed for the better during the last two years, or that his reasoning power could have been completely restored during that period. Dr. Bhau Daji also states positively that when he first saw Krishnarau, he was not in such a state of mind as to manage his affairs properly, and that he is in the same state now. The learned doctor is further of opinion that a person affected with *dementia* will attend to the daily and necessary requirements of life; that if he is pressed to do a thing, he will do it, even if he does not wish to do it, or that he could be threatened into doing anything against his will. The third medical gentleman is Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nusserwanjee Dhunjeebhoy, who is of ten years' standing. He examined Krishnarau for two hours, and the conclusion to which he has arrived at is that Krishnarau is suffering from *dementia*. He says Krishnarau's look was vacant, and he was always staring and could not answer questions put to him. This learned doctor also thinks that Krishnarau's reasoning power has been impaired, and that he could be easily made to change his views if he has formed them on any subject; that a person like him would do the things which he is in the habit of doing daily, and that he would do a thing if he is pressed to do it; that there might have been at times some improvement in the state of his mind, but that there could not be a complete restoration of the reasoning power. The native doctor (Waid) also states that four years ago Krishnarau was under his treatment for eight or ten days, and that at the time he was not in such a state of mind as to know what would be of profit or loss to him, and that the ailment under which he was suffering was one characterized as incurable. It must be remarked here that the evidence of Dr. Bhau Daji and Dr. Nusserwanjee Dhunjeebhoy was not taken until after they were informed what the evidence, which was then already on the records, showed in regard to the manner in which Krishnarau used to conduct himself at different times. The evidence of the three medical men and of the doctors clearly proves that Krishnarau, who is forty years old, has been suffering from *dementia*. Now, the celebrated Dr. Taylor has laid down in his book on Medical Jurisprudence (pp. 1043—4) that "*dementia*, when confirmed, consists in a total absence of all reasoning power and an incapacity to perceive the true relations of things. Some persons in *dementia* are quiet, others are in constant motion as if in search of something. There is generally a strong disposition manifested to collect all kinds of useless articles. *Dementia* may occur suddenly from a violent shock. The countenance of the patient is generally pale, vacant and without expression, the look vague and incoherent." The defendant has admitted that in 1865 Krishnarau had fallen into a well, and the medical gentlemen have stated that Krishnarau's countenance is pale, look vacant, &c. Again, Dr. Taylor says (p. 1,044), "in *dementia* there is a want of idea, and the incoherence depends on the loss of the power of connecting them owing to defect of memory, volition is lost, and the brain seems in a state of collapse. In fact, in *dementia*, there is a more or less complete abolition of the moral, intellectual, and voluntary powers."

The question for determination is whether Krishnarau is *non compos mentis*, and if so, whether it was to a degree to prevent him from controlling his property with careful and provident management; and the evidence in the case leaves no doubt on my mind that Krishnarau was not in a proper state of mind on the date of the farkut. It was argued for the defendant that, even if it be held that Krishnarau was or is suffering from *dementia*, that would not affect the farkut, since the defendant's vakil contends that the farkut was passed during a lucid interval, and that therefore it should be upheld. The vakil referred to the witnesses who state that in the year in which the farkut was made, Krishnarau had carried on dealings with them, but these dealings consisted only of loans taken by Krishnarau on his ornaments, and in one case, to which I have already alluded above, the defendant himself had to redeem the pawn. The Municipality at Bhewundy levy a cess on shops, and at one of the meetings of the Commissioners it was held that Krishnarau being insane, no cess should be levied on his shop. The defendant himself being a commissioner was present at the meeting, and he was at that time officiating chairman. The present chairman states that ever since July 1868, when the cess was remitted to Krishnarau, he has had no shop. The medical testimony in the case shows that Krishnarau could not have been of sound mind at or about the time when the farkut was made; and Dr. Taylor says that *dementia* may be acute or chronic, remitted or intermitted (p. 1,044). The defendant has admitted that Krishnarau's mind has been disordered since five or six years, and the evidence in the case shews that Krishnarau's *dementia* is chronic, and the learned author above quoted observes (p. 1,026) that lucid intervals "occasionally exist in *dementia* when this state is not chronic." Now, according to the law of evidence, "if derangement or imbecility is proved or admitted at any particular period, it is presumed to continue till disproved, unless it be a mere lapse of a partial or temporary character." (Taylor on Evidence, p. 189.) The evidence in the case does not show that *dementia* in Krishnarau was of a temporary character. On the contrary, the doctors have said that Krishnarau must have been long since in the same state as he is now. What the defendant calls lucid intervals is probably the periods during which Krishnarau had given up observing total silence, and during which he used to go out of the house, but the evidence in the case shews that the acts which Krishnarau used to do during the said periods were not such as to lead any one to believe that he had recovered, but were such as to shew that *dementia* did exist in another form, since it is proved that he used to talk much at random and was wandering about the town, and buying carts, bullocks, &c., which were of no use to him. The defendant relies much on the endorsement made by Krishnarau on letter No. 44, wherein he states that he was enjoying good health, &c., but it is not shown that this endorsement was written by Krishnarau of his own accord. He might have probably written it at the persuasion and at the dictation of the defendant's son or his karcoon, who have written the rest of the letter. The letter No. 40 was written by the defendant's son or his karcoon by his desire after the letter No. 44. This letter No. 40 shews that Krishnarau was suffering as usual. The farkut was taken about a month after this letter No. 40, but none of the witnesses say that Krishnarau used to recover within a month. Thus it appears that Krishnarau could not have been of sound mind when the farkut was taken. Now, it should be seen under what circumstances the farkut was passed or rather taken by the defendant. The defendant contends that the shares of three brothers were originally settled under memo. No. 38, and the farkut was taken subsequently. On the face of the memo., it appears that the defendant has tampered with it, since it appears that originally there were no attestations of any witnesses on the memo.; that the attestations of three gods were written on it. The third attestation of the god is scratched out and the attestation of Mulhar Annut is substituted, and probably the last attestation of Wasoodewa Wittal was added afterwards. It also appears that the first attestation of the god Shri Jogeswari was added subsequently after the word "attestation," which is generally written above attestations on a document. It further appears that the second attestation of the god Shri Gopal was washed or rubbed out at first, but that the name of the same god was again written in the same place, probably because the defendant could not find anybody to put his attestation in the place of the god Shri Gopal. The farkut is registered, and the endorsement of the register is *prima facie* evidence of what is stated in it, viz., that Krishnarau had admitted execution (sec. 68 of Act XXX. of 1865). The defendant has produced two witnesses to prove the execution of the farkut. One states that the farkut was neither written by the karcoon nor signed by Krishnarau in his presence, nor was the farkut read over to Krishnarau, but that Krishnarau having come to call him, he (the witness) went with him to the house of Bhikajee, and there attested the farkut at the request of Krishnarau. The other attesting witness states that Krishnarau had not signed the farkut in his presence, that he said to him that he had received from the defendant a house in exchange for another house and granary; that he (the witness) understood that the farkut of this exchange alone, and that the farkut was not read out to Krishnarau in his (the witness') presence. From the above, it is quite clear that Krishnarau was not aware of the contents of the farkut, and in ordinary cases I would not have held, on such evidence as is before me now of the execution of the farkut, that the execution was proved; but for the purposes of this suit, execution might be held proved. It is true that Krishnarau had admitted before the Registrar the execution of the farkut, but it is amply proved that, though Krishnarau's mind was disordered, he could be induced to do anything by persuasion, threats, &c. Registrar was not personally acquainted with Krishnarau, and he does not say that he had read over the farkut to Krishnarau or explained its contents to him, and a witness says that the Registrar had not read out the farkut to Krishnarau. The Registrar says that when he is informed that the soundness of the mind of a person is doubted, he refuses to register the memorandum unless he sees the medical certificate showing that the man is of sound mind, and the Registrar mentions a case in which he asked for a medical certificate. The defendant knew well the state of Krishnarau's mind, and if he was acting in good faith he should have at once informed the Registrar of the doubtful character of Krishnarau's mind. It is set forth in the farkut that copper and brass utensils and other moveable property were divided previously through Dajiba Thoke, and that no silver or gold ornaments were to be received from the defendant, thereby indicating that all the ornaments were divided previously, but the utensils of copper and brass utensils only were divided through him. The farkut also states that half the share in the house called "Daluswalle" which Krishnarau has got should not be alienated by him to any one in any way. It is not shown why Krishnarau has placed upon himself this restriction, which is inconsiderate, for it was. An attempt was made to procure the attendance of Krishnarau in Court, but without success. I therefore personally saw Krishnarau at his residence, with a view to hear what he might have to say regarding the farkut, but neither myself nor the defendant and others who were there with me could induce Krishnarau to speak to me. Dr. Bhau Daji has, however, deposed that on his twice asking Krishnarau, the latter said he did not remember having passed any farkut to the defendant. The plaintiff, with a view to shew that the defendant has committed fraud on Krishnarau, has produced a letter. The defendant does not remember having written the letter, but states that the writer is in a handwriting which resembles his own. The defendant's son swears that he has no doubt that the letter is in his father's handwriting, and a witness, who is a respectable vakil, and who has known the defendant's writing for thirteen years, says that the letter is in the defendant's handwriting. A comparison of this letter with those admitted by the defendant leaves no doubt that the former is in the handwriting of the defendant. This letter is not addressed to anybody, nor does it bear any date. Probably, it was written by the defendant to a confidential friend, and the plaintiff does not wish to disclose the name of the person who has handed over the letter to her for being produced in evidence. From the contents of the letter, it would appear that it was written some time before the farkut was taken. In this letter the defendant informs his friend that as his brothers are not giving him a farkut, and as he is about to go to Benares, he would put him (the friend) down as a creditor for Rs. 10,000 without receiving any portion of the amount from him. Probably the defendant wished to show his brothers that the estate was much in debt. This is indeed very suspicious. At the hearing, it was contended for the plaintiff and not denied by the defendant, that at the date of the farkut, Krishnarau's brother Dajiba was alive, and that no farkut was taken from him. If the brothers were really divided, why did the defendant not ask the other brother Dajiba to join in the execution of the farkut, or why did he not take a separate farkut from the said brother Dajiba while he was alive? The letter distinctly shows that the defendant knew very well that Krishnarau was not of sound mind, and that he (the defendant) was awaiting an opportunity to take a farkut from him. If the defendant wished to act in good faith, he should have, before taking the farkut, assembled some respectable merchants along with the relatives of himself and of Krishnarau, and of Krishnarau's wife, and should have shown them all the accounts of the estate, and satisfied them that he was giving Krishnarau what was really due to him. Instead of this, the defendant has taken the farkut from Krishnarau without the knowledge of the persons who were likely to look after his affairs. It should have been remarked above that the attesting witness No. 73 has admitted that he is indebted to the defendant, and the other attesting witness, No. 99, also admits that he has been carrying on dealings with the defendant long since. Witness No. 73 states that respectable merchants, such as Gooli, Markel, and others live in the defendant's neighbourhood. Why, then, was none of them asked to attest the farkut? In order to uphold the farkut, the defendant must be entirely faithful on the part of the defendant (Storey on Equity Jurisprudence, section 228), but the circumstances of the case afford very strong grounds for holding that the defendant must have practised some fraud upon Krishnarau. The evidence in the case leaves no doubt that, at the time, Krishnarau was of weak understanding, and on this ground alone relief would be afforded him, but the evidence, in my opinion, fully establishes that Krishnarau was not of sound and disposing mind when the farkut was taken from him. According to Storey on Equity Jurisprudence, consent is an act of reason, accompanied with deliberation, the mind weighing, as in a balance, good and evil on each side (section 222), and every person dealing with men knowing their incapacity is deemed to perpetrate fraud upon them and their right's (section 237); and where a person, although not positively *non compos* or insane, is yet of such inferior degree of mind as to be unable to guard himself against imposition or to resist importunity or undue influence, relief would be afforded him (section 234); for, if the contract be made with a person of weak understanding, there does arise a natural inference that it was obtained by fraud or circumvention or undue influence. (Storey, section 235.)

Taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, and the fact that the evidence of the execution of the farkut is very unsatisfactory, I am of opinion that no injury will be done to the defendant by placing the parties in *statu quo*; since if the defendant has really committed no fraud against Krishnarau, he (the defendant) will in a suit for partition of property, or in any other suit that may be filed against him, get an opportunity of showing from his accounts or otherwise, that he has given Krishnarau what was due to him. It appears that the defendant remains accountable for the share of his brother Dajiba, and, under the circumstances of this case, it will be no hardship upon the defendant to account for the share of Krishnarau along with Dajiba. For all these reasons I hold that the execution of the farkut is not satisfactorily proved; but if the execution be held proved, I am of opinion that it is established that Krishnarau was not, on the date of the farkut, of sound and disposing mind to execute the said farkut, and I accordingly decide that the farkut from Krishnarau Gungadhur Ghunwutkur to the defendant Ramchandra, and bearing date the 11th of June 1869, is null and void. All costs on the defendant.

A NEW CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—We wonder how many infallible "cures" there are for "rheumatism," just as we wonder how many diseases there are called "rheumatism," because the doctors can think of no other name for them. The last treatment for this mysterious complaint is to give the patient a teaspoonful of salt and water, and then to place a pinch of salt in each of his stockings. As no medicine is good for anything which will not overthrow at least two entirely different diseases, we are happy to announce that the salt and water and the salt in the stockings have been found equally efficacious in the cases of fever and ague. The general principle seems to be that if salt will cure measles it will cure anything, and it is about as sensible as a great many medical principles now in vogue.—*New York Tribune.*

BISMARCK ON THE FINAL TREATY.

[FROM THE "TELEGRAPH'S" CORRESPONDENT.]

BERLIN, May 12 (7 p.m.)

TO-DAY (in the *Reichstag*), about half-past two, a black portfolio was brought in and placed on the dais desk, beside the central seat reserved for the Imperial Chancellor. Shortly afterwards a tall figure pushed aside the curtain immediately behind the central chair, and bowed formally to the President. All the members sprang to their feet, but without uttering a sound The Chancellor bowed solemnly on each side, and then dropped into his chair; and the debate proceeded. The portraits one sees in every window are so like, that Prince Bismarck, were he met in the most unexpected place, could not but be recognised by an utter stranger. He wore his usual dark-blue undress cuirassier uniform —the fulldress uniform is white—and the yellow collar had not the effect of lessening the pallor of his face. Those who know Bismarck well say that the anxiety of the last few months betrays itself in his lineaments. He certainly looks at least his full age, and he exhibited to-day, in the interval that elapsed before he had an opportunity of speaking, considerable nervousness of manner. It was unquestionably a trying time; for he must have felt that hundreds of ears in that House were already opening to catch the first words he might utter, and that hundreds of eyes were fixed wistfully upon his slightest movement. I could not, as I looked at the chief arbiter of European destinies, help thinking of an actor about to step on the stage; and perhaps the fancy was suggested by a certain nervous twitching of the head within the coat-collar, reminding me of Mr. Sothern. Whenever Prince Bismarck caught sight of some acquaintance—and everybody, of course, was on the look-out for a salutation—his serious face lighted up with a singularly genial pleasant smile; but he seemed to wish to avoid distracting his attention, and kept his full, lofty brow close to the blank paper before him, pulling at his white moustache meanwhile as though he would have plucked out the hair by the roots. At length his right hand man—literally right hand—Councillor Delbruck, was sent to whisper an obvious inquiry of the President, and Dr. Simson seized the opportunity of an *Abstimmung*, or telling of votes, that had to be taken, to inform the expectant House that the Imperial Chancellor had a communication to make. When, amidst profound silence, broken only by the coughing that seems to seize nervous people whenever they wish to be particularly quiet, Prince Bismarck rose to his feet, his manner again provoked my mind to a most irreverent and unfortunate comparison. You remember poor Albert Smith's description of the young gentleman called upon to return thanks for the bridesmaids, who, whether he were met at Hongkong or Belgravia, invariably began his speech by cutting the table-cloth with his knife? Well, the Reichskanzler of the great German Empire, impelled by the same nervousness, did exactly the same thing. He took up a tremendous pair of scissors, and with this formidable instrument did as determined execution as though Gambetta were under one prong and Victor Hugo under the other. The Chancellor spoke as follows:—

"I beg to apologise for interrupting the discussion by a heterogeneous subject; I am, however, compelled by pressing official business to leave the House, and I have therefore requested permission of the President to make the communication which I am now about to lay before you. I must begin by referring to my former mention of our peace negotiations, wherein I expressed my regret that these negotiations were protracted longer than we had expected. At the conclusion of the preliminary peace we cherished the hope that within an interval of from four to six weeks the negotiations requisite in order to convert and perfect the preliminary into a definitive peace would be completed; we relied upon it that the Government with which we had made peace would have had the advantage of an uncontested authority in France. This hope, it is known, has not been realised, and the Government has had to contend with the serious and not yet suppressed insurrection in the metropolis. A further postponement of the negotiations would necessarily have raised in our minds the question and the apprehension whether, if the internal contest were continued, the country—and especially whether the Government then in power, or that which would succeed it—would have the will and the power to keep the engagements entered into with us. The preliminary peace deals in a definitive manner with the two most important questions—namely, with the renunciation of territory, and with the payment of a war indemnity. In reference to the first, the object in dispute was in our hands, and it was not probable that the carrying out of the determinations would be further prevented or left in doubt—or, rather, that the cessation of our possession could be endangered; but, in reference to the second point, there was, as I have mentioned, reason for fear, not only as to the will, but as to the capability of carrying it out definitively. Cases are not wanting in history where a preliminary of peace some other preliminary arrangement has been made, and where it has not been possible to come to a timely understanding as to the completing clauses indispensable to definitive peace; so that one of the two contracting parties, to avoid being placed in a more disadvantageous situation, has chosen to recommence hostilities rather than leave the carrying out of the preliminaries in a state of uncertainty. I feared that we ourselves were very near this eventuality; and, as this was serious, it became expedient, by means of a personal interview with members of the French Government, to discover if such a necessity was really imminent or no. It would not have been necessarily incumbent upon us immediately to attack the troops of the French Government, even if we had not come to an understanding; but, according to my political judgment, if we had not come to an understanding now—if we had feared serious injuries to our interests consequent on the prolongation of uncertainty—we should have been so placed that, in order to put an end to the uncertainty, we must have seized Paris, either with the consent of the Commune or by force, and then, in possession of this pledge, have required the Versailles Government, in accordance with the stipulation of the preliminary peace, to withdraw their troops behind the Loire. It is in these relative conditions that we should have been obliged to continue the subsequent peace negotiation. That this would have embroiled us in difficult complications—not necessarily dangerous to the attainment of the peace conditions, however—is obvious enough. On the other hand, such relations are often made worse rather than better by long delay, and I think we should have been obliged to proceed with decision, in order to bring about a condition of affairs beyond cavil, if we had not succeeded in coming to a definitive agreement with France. It was not originally in the hope that matters would have been settled so quickly that I went to Frankfort, but only with the intention of bringing to a decision several of the principal and more important questions under discussion—of obtaining for the payment of the war indemnity a shortening of the periods and a strengthening of the guarantees—intending to relinquish the conclusion of the negotiations to the plenipotentiaries in Brussels. As soon, however, as there was a prospect of coming to a definitive arrangement in Frankfort, I considered it a great gain in the interest of both countries; for I am convinced that this will not only considerably lighten the military burdens on Germany, which we must still sustain, but that it will also materially assist the consolidation of affairs in France. The present Government, having concluded a definitive peace, is on that account most capable of responding to the wish for peace generally entertained by the French people. Any other Government which by force or by other means assumed this position, would be damaged by the consideration that the peace would not be so complete or so assured for any future Government, as it is for the present. If my supposition be correct, the majority of Frenchmen wish for peace; and I believe it to be important and advantageous for the consolidation of the present state of affairs that peace should be definitively concluded. I did not believe that we should proceed so quickly, because a number of subordinate questions flowing out of the settling of chief conditions have to be arranged in a peace treaty—questions which, unless there is on both sides much goodwill and a most pressing need for peace, cannot usually be disposed of for weeks, sometimes not for months. Ulterior negotiations as to detail will have to take place, and Frankfort has been appointed for their discussion. On the chief points a satisfactory and conclusive result has been obtained. The intervals for payment have been shortened, and more sharply defined. Instead of the first payment being made in the course of this year, the payment of the first half milliard will have to take place within thirty days of the fall of Paris. Looking at the military aspect of affairs, we may hope that the conflict before and in Paris is approaching its termination; and as soon as the Government troops have been victorious—for which end, now that the definitive peace has been concluded, we shall willingly grant the means, by arranging for a quicker return of the prisoners—a first payment of five hundred millions of francs will have to be made within thirty days. It is settled that the only payment to be accepted must be in specie or notes of safe banks—such as the English, the Dutch, the Prussian, and the Belgian—or in first-class bills of exchange, that is to say, those only which are as good as ready cash; if, contrary to expectation, any of these should not be good, the deficiency is not to affect us. The second payment of one thousand millions of francs has to be made in the course of this year—by the first of December if my memory does not deceive me. Not until the second payment has been made—that is to say, not until one and-a-half milliards have been paid—are we bound to evacuate the fortifications of Paris. To my regret, this condition was an indispensable measure of prudence, in view of the vicissitudes to which the internal affairs of the country might be still exposed if we retired too soon from the metropolis. Difficult as it was for the French plenipotentiaries to agree to this condition, I have thought it right to insist upon it. The fourth half milliard is to be paid by the 1st of May instead of by the end of next year. In reference to the last three milliards, the conditions of the preliminary peace remain in force, they are completely to be paid off by the 1st of March, 1874, and whatever may be paid before then will be allowed for in the interest which France has to pay for these three milliards. The French Government is convinced that it can satisfy its obligations within the time appointed. Another very difficult question was that of the commercial relations. The French Government seems to wish to dissolve the commercial treaties which it has contracted, and not to renew that which was made with us. France is of opinion that the increased income which she requires may be largely promoted by increased duties. In my opinion, it does not do in the international relations between two great peoples to make a commercial treaty a condition gained by war, a condition laid upon the sovereignty of a great people and the limitation of their legislative rights. I have therefore not insisted upon this, and I do not believe that the measure would have been practicable. I especially feared that the national feeling would have been so seriously wounded as prematurely to endanger peace. I have therefore limited myself to the demand that in future we should mutually treat on the principle of the most favoured nations. This principle is practically accepted. It was desired not to be taken in such a general sense as to make treaties impossible with separate States which are closely connected with the French Republic, and are of little importance on account of their smallness or their commercial relations—I name, for instance, Monaco, with its three ships, Tunis, and others. We have, therefore, arranged that the nations in respect of which we are to be treated on an equal footing with the most favoured are England, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria and Russia. Then the frontier question was submitted to a new discussion, in so far as it remained open, namely, the settling of the 'rayon' of Belfort. According to the strict meaning of the word we were justified in understanding by 'rayon' what our official language understands by it, and what in French is described by the expression 'rayon adminstratif des servitudes militaires'—that is to say, a distance of 960 mètres from the outermost line of fortification. It was, however, beyond doubt that so strict an explanation of the word was not intended at our discussion; but neither was it intended that explanation which was brought forward by France at Brussels, and we have therefore come to the understanding that the radius of the territory of Belfort shall be formed by the distance at which that fortress would have been separated from the frontier if the original frontier at Belfort had still separated Alsace from the next French department; in other words, from four to five kilometres. Beyond this no frontier has been definitively fixed. It would, however, be desirable for us to acquire several communes on the northern frontier, near Thionville, in which German is either solely or chiefly spoken. The French Ministers declare it to be impossible for them to consent that communes which have hitherto been French should cease to be so. They were therefore ready to accept another rectification of the French frontier near Belfort, but without any equivalent. I have therefore proposed, and the proposition has been accepted, that this point, as they will not accept the responsibility for it, shall be left to the ratifying Assembly. I have proposed a further cession of territory before

THE BRITISH ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—A public man has recently compared the officers of the army to the "froth" and the soldiers to the "dregs" of society.

In 1814, after the House of Commons had voted its thanks to the Duke of Wellington and the officers of the Army, the Speaker used these memorable words :—

"The military triumphs which your valour has achieved upon the banks of the Douro and the Tagus, of the Ebro and the Garonne, have called forth the spontaneous shouts of admiring nations. Those triumphs it is needless to recount; their names have been written by your conquering swords in the annals of Europe, and we shall hand them down with exultation to our children's children." *This was to the froth.*

In 1853 a scene occurred which more than rivalled Thermopylæ. It was on board the ill-fated Birkenhead. In the silence of the night 350 soldiers met death in the deep sea with nerves braced to determination to obey the command which restrained them from action, and, perhaps, from safety; these men preferring obedience to imperilling the lives of women and children. *These were the dregs.*

If the public man is correct in his simile, there must be a large section of the Anglo-Saxon race more frivolous than the "froth" and more degraded than the "dregs."

Your most obedient servant,

H. P.

THE BOULTON AND PARK PROSECUTION.

(Abridged from the Daily Telegraph.)

On May 12, after Sir John Karslake had addressed the jury on behalf of Louis Hurt, Serjeant Parry on behalf of Park, and Mr. Matthews on behalf of Fiske, evidence was given for the defence. Mrs. Mary Ann Sarah Boulton : I am the mother of Mr. Ernest Boulton. My husband is a shipbroker, and is now on business at the Cape of Good Hope. My children are both sons. Earnest is 22 years of age. From very early years he showed a taste and disposition to act the part of girls—I should say, from the age of six. Before he could well speak he did so. He constantly acted in female character alone, without there being any theatricals. He used to dress up as a parlourmaid, and to wait on my mother, who did not at all recognise him in that disguise, and who used to express her surprise to me that I kept so flippant a servant. (A laugh.) I did not disapprove of these frolics. After that he performed in private theatricals at home and in friends' houses, and his performances were always popular and successful. The parts that he assumed were always those of females. I was acquainted with the late Lord Arthur Clinton. My son and I met him at the house of a relative at dinner, about three years ago. I learned from Lord Arthur that he too was very fond of theatricals. He and my son became intimately acquainted and once acted together at our house. That was at the time when Lord Arthur was member for Newark. Our acquaintance with Lord Arthur continued until he died, and he was from time to time in our house as a visitor. We were at that time at Dulwich. Lord Arthur was invited to my son's birthday party in 1868, when he came of age. I received from him the letter produced :

Dec. 11, 1868.

My dear Mrs. Boulton—Pray accept my sincere thanks for your kind invitation, which I accept with the greatest pleasure, especially as it is the birthday of your son Ernest, for whom I have the highest regard.

I recollect giving a supper on the night of my eldest son's 23rd birthday. Lord Arthur was present. The only thing that came was a present of a case of champagne from Lord Arthur to my son. Lord Arthur had written to my son the previous night, and said he would send any little thing down if Ernest would like it. My answer to my son was "Write to Lord Arthur, and say it would not do to name such a thing to your mother, or she would be offended; everything is provided." While I was dressing two persons came from Birch's, and said they had been desired by Lord Arthur Clinton to provide a supper. My words were, "I feel Lord Arthur means kindly; but it it a mistake." Nothing ever arrived. When Lord Arthur lived in Southampton street I called there on two occasions with my husband, and we went with him and my son to the theatre. The first time we were there we had refreshment in the house. The next time we had refreshment at Epitaux's. My son was always in man's dress except when acting. On the occasion when we had refreshment at Lord Arthur's a servant waited upon us. My son was staying with Lord Arthur with my entire consent. He never went anywhere without my consent. I was aware that in performances at the Egyptian Hall my son was to take a woman's part and Lord Arthur a man's part in "A Morning Call" for a charitable object. My son's name was published in the programme as Ernest Boulton. He afterwards played in female attire at several places with my full knowledge and consent. He played at Chelmsford, Brentwood, Scarborough, and Southend. I was always rather opposed to his acting, but I did not forbid it. He had such a penchant for it that I was almost compelled to give my sanction. I know that my son went on a theatrical tour with Mr. Pavitt in 1869. My son sent me every one of the newspaper criticisms of his acting. He always met with general applause. [A play bill of a theatrical performance at the Town-hall, Brentwood, was read by Mr. Seymour.] That was for the benefit of schools. His success was something wonderful. Bouquets were thrown on the stage. He had also great musical accomplishments. I know that my son's portrait was taken by photographers in his various characters. He always sent me one of each. These were all female characters. I have them now. I have seen half a dozen, possibly more. I have known Mr. Park about three years. He has visited my son at my house, and has stayed there as a visitor. He nursed my son through an illness. My son was a clerk in a city bank, but he was obliged to leave because he was consumptive and was frequently coughing. During his illness he was treated for fistula. He was always excessively delicate. My son visited at Mr. Park's father's house at Isleworth. Their acquaintance was known to the heads of both families. I am aware that they played in the same pieces in female parts. I know Mr. Hurt very well indeed. When my son went from home to Wales and Scotland, he had my full sanction. I know I gave him some money. I do not remember how much it was. Whatever he required he always had from me. From time to time I gave him pocket money. I sent him sometimes 10s. worth of stamps, and when he was in Scotland I sent him £10 in a registered letter on his birthday. They managed the dresses among themselves. I never purchased them. I believe that on some occasions they played for money. He has laughed, and told me he was called Stella as a nickname. I never heard him called by that name.

Mr. Seymour : Has your son always acted towards you and his father as a dutiful and affectionate son ?

Mrs. Boulton : Always. His only fault was love of admiration.

In reply to Sir John Karslake, on behalf of Hurt, witness said : My son went on a visit with Mr. Hurt to Scotland with my full knowledge and consent. He was not well, and it was desirable that he should have change of air. He had previously gone to Wales with Mr. Hurt in 1868. I was aware that my son corresponded with Mr. Hurt. I frequently saw the letters.

To Mr. Serjeant Parry, I knew that my son occasionally visited Mr. Park at Chelmsford for private theatricals. That was the aim of his life.

To the Attorney-General : He always lived at home. I was aware that he stayed as a guest with Mr. Park in London. I always know where he was.

To the Court : I did not know that he was in Wakefield-street. I understood that he was staying with Mr. Park, and only went there to dress.

To the Attorney-General : I was not aware that he was walking about the streets of London dressed up. My husband has had reverses; but I received money from my friends, and I gave that to my sons. They had about a pound a week pocket money. Ernest received money from Lord Arthur Clinton from the proceeds of the theatricals. I knew that he borrowed money from Mr. Hurt.

To the Court : I did not inquire whether the theatrical performances were for profits. These were amateur performances. Mr. Hurt has continued to visit at my house until the present time. Mr. Cumming and Mr. Thomas have been at my house.

To Mr. Seymour : My son acted in private theatricals in London. Besides the pound a week pocket money, I always found my son in clothes.

Mr. Sarony, photographer, Scarborough, stated that his partner was proprietor of the Spa Saloon, and he remembered that gentleman engaging Lord Arthur Clinton and Mr. Boulton to play there, and that it was a most successful performance. He took portraits of Mr. Boulton in lady's dress, and Lord Clinton in man's attire. He took thirty-two photographs of them in various positions. One of the pictures was Lord Arthur Clinton and Mr. Boulton in the "Morning Call." There was a great demand for these photographs. They were sold as fast as they could be printed. The performances were very favourably criticised in the local papers.

George Reeve Smith, the partner of last witness, said he was manager of the Spa Saloon at Scarborough in 1868. He remembered making an engagement with Lord Arthur Clinton and Mr. Boulton to give an entertainment two nights at the Spa. They were to play "A Morning Call," and Lord Arthur Clinton was to read "The Speech of Serjeant Buzfuz" from "Pickwick." The terms were that Lord Arthur Clinton was to receive one-third of the gross receipts, and first-class railway fares from London to Scarborough and back. The best class of ladies and gentlemen in Scarborough at the time attended. The play was successful, judging by the applause. The speech was not so successful. (Laughter.)

The Lord Chief Justice : It needed a serjeant to make it. (Laughter.)

Witness : Photographs were ordered and paid for by Mr. Fiske.

To the Attorney-General : I paid them a little under £30 for the two nights, and their expenses back to London.

Mr. Charles James Pavitt : I am in the theatrical and musical world.

The Lord Chief Justice : In plain terms, an actor and musician ?—Witness : Yes. My father lives near Chelmsford. I first knew Park in 1867. He was articled to Mr. Peck, a highly respectable solicitor there. I remember taking part in some theatrical entertainments there. Park played Agatha de Windsor, in "Retained for the Defence." He was put down in the bill as Miss Fanny Graham. It was known by many people that he was a young man, but not by every one. The performance was for the benefit of the Infirmary; it took place in the Shire Hall, and was well attended. I played in the farce.

Serjeant Parry : Was your character Pawkins ?—Witness : No, it was Mr. Whitewash. (Laughter.)

Serjeant Parry : Was Mr. Whitewash a barrister ?—Witness : Yes. (Laughter.) After the performance Mr. Park brought Mr. Boulton over to our house. My father and my two brothers acted as well as me. Mr. Boulton had acted also.

Boulton sang upon that occasion. He had very great theatrical attainments. He appeared to be passionately fond of it. I went up to town and saw Mr. and Mrs. Boulton, and, with their permission, I arranged that Mr. Boulton should perform with me in "A Drawing Room Entertainment," written by myself. We agreed to share the profits and divide the expenses. In the playbill for the entertainment Boulton appeared in his own name. We performed the first time at the National School-room, Raleigh, Essex. We gave "A Morning Call," and "The Power of Gold: an entire Opera in Five Minutes". (A laugh.) In "A Morning Call" a lady and gentleman quarrel, and afterwards marry.

Mr. Serjeant Parry : And never quarrel afterwards, I suppose. (Laughter.)

Witness added that they performed at Witham and other places; and the playbills were read, stating that "Mr. Boulton will appear in his wonderful impersonations of female character which have gained for him a great reputation in London and the provinces," and giving extracts from laudatory notices in various local papers. On one occasion Mr. Boulton's younger brother, Gerard, played. These performances were for pay. At Bishop's Stortford they took £35 in two nights. It was known that Boulton and Park were men playing as women. They received great applause. Boulton had as many as fourteen bouquets thrown to him one evening. They were generally invited somewhere to supper and sometimes the lady of the house invited Boulton to go in his female costume. Several sporting gentlemen wanted him to go in his lady's costume into the hunting-field, but he would not go. At the first performance he wore a black cord silk. Another time he wore a mauve moire antique.

Serjeant Parry : During the whole time you knew these young men, did they behave in any manner improperly ?—Witness : No, not in any manner.

In reply to the Attorney-General, witness said that hearing on the occasion that Boulton and Park had gone to a theatre in female dress, he told them that would never do—it would ruin them all. They denied they had been.

In answer to the Court, he said that they undoubtedly made profits by their performances, but they spent them.

Mr. Park, father of the defendant of that name, deposed : While my son was articled at Chelmsford, I allowed him £160 a year nominally, but he spent a great deal more. About one-half of that would go for his board and lodging. From 1866 to the present time he has had about £2,500. I remember his having the scarlet fever about three years ago, and I went down to see him. He once brought Mr. Boulton on a visit to my house.

[The other evidence for the defence—the burden of which was, "there was nothing indecent or improper in their conduct"—need not be reproduced here.]

Mr. Digby Seymour, rising (on May 13) to address the jury, said he had only a few parting words to say on the part of Mr. Ernest Boulton. His remarks would be confined to the evidence he had laid before them, and the weight of that evidence as against that of the prosecution. Their sympathies and compassion were excluded by the conduct of his client in insulting public propriety by flaunting about at theatres and other places in female attire, and he would not condescend to appeal to those sentiments. All he asked, all he hoped for, and in the name of justice he respectfully demanded, that they would carefully and impartially consider the evidence. A great display of dresses and parade of their value had been made in that court. Well, it was established beyond all doubt that these dresses were purchased for the necessary appearance in characters in the farce in which Mr. Boulton acted. The photographs of which they had heard so much were taken in character to supply the demand for the portraits of favourite actors. There was nothing indelicate about them, nothing to shock the most delicate morality. Then, could it be conceived that the grandson of a Judge and son of a Master of the Court, the son of a Duke, the son of a stockbroker, had degraded the manhood of England in the manner imputed ? Except stupid fun, no possible object could be attained by the foolish course pursued by the defendants Boulton and Park. The pecuniary object utterly failed. Although the means of the family were slender, Mrs. Boulton supplied her son with what money he required, and he had besides proceeds—sometimes, as they had heard, not inconsiderable—from the theatricals in which they took part. The words which occurred in one of Boulton's letters to Lord Arthur Clinton, "No money, wretch !" were capable of a perfectly innocent interpretation. They referred to the fact that Lord Arthur had received from the manager at Scarborough or elsewhere their share of the profits, and had not divided it with Boulton at that time. Then, again, as to Park : his father had told them that in four years he had received from him £2,500. Mrs. Boulton spoke of her son as an attentive, dutiful, affectionate boy. From his early youth he had developed those tastes and tendencies which caused him to be petted and applauded, and the result was that he became ambitious of a wider sphere for his peculiar talents. The applause increased. He became the hero or heroine of many admiring circles, and surely the object was an innocent one, although the Attorney-General would tell them it was not.

The Lord Chief Justice : I am sure he will not.

The Attorney-General : I expressly stated that the theatricals were perfectly innocent.

The Lord Chief Justice : It is not worth while to raise up giants simply in order to slay them.

Mr. Digby Seymour was only too glad that any giants were slain in that wretched case. Well, if all that he had spoken of was innocent, to what was the Crown driven ? To the extravagant folly—the culpable folly if they would—of which the two defendants had been guilty in carrying their theatricals with them off the stage. He was not there to defend those proceedings. He did not and could not justify them. They were the subject of another indictment under which the defendants might be tried, but in this case he was glad that the Attorney-General had retired from his original position.

The Attorney-General said he could not retire from a position that he had never occupied.

Mr. Digby Seymour : Then it must be taken as granted that the dresses which had been paraded before the jury and caused such a sensation in court were purchased for the theatricals in which they were used, and that, those theatricals being admittedly perfectly innocent, the purchasing of the dresses necessary to sustain the various characters was innocent also. The learned gentleman then referred to the evidence of the servant-girl Duffin, and said that she had contradicted herself, and been contradicted by Mrs Boulton, by Mrs. Peck, her mistress, by Mrs. Peck's sister, and by the lodgers in the house. A telegram had been just put into his hands, stating that the other servant, Eliza Clarke, had been found in Norwich, and would be in Court on Monday morning, when they would find whether there was the least foundation for the statements made by the witness to whom he had referred. It would have been well for the defendant Boulton if Lord Arthur Clinton were alive to speak on his and on his own behalf. Death had, however, removed him, and he could not answer for himself. But in doing justice to the living defendant they would be equally anxious to do no injustice to the memory of the dead.

Sir John Karslake briefly spoke to evidence on behalf of the defendant Hurt. The Crown had admitted that his client was a young man of good position and high character, and there was nothing in his conduct which at all justified the Crown in including him in the indictment against the two principal defendants, and thereby subjecting him to the prejudice which had been directed against them by their foolish conduct. Had Mr. Hurt been tried by himself the case would not have lasted half a day. To subject him to such an indictment, in the manner in which the case came before the Court, was one of the greatest misfortunes which could befall him, and was a course which nothing in the world could justify. Mr. Hurt had known the Boulton family long and intimately. When he lived in town he stopped at their house, sometimes for a fortnight at a time. Was it wonderful that when he removed to Scotland, and when his young friend was in bad health, he should have invited him to join him in Edinburgh and accompany him on his tour of inspection ? What could possibly be more natural ? And all the evidence showed conclusively the propriety of their conduct. The learned gentleman, having referred to the evidence, said he should not repeat the comments which he had made in his opening statement on the extravagant banter of the letters which had been produced. They would deal with Mr. Hurt as if he were on his trial before them alone, and he entertained no doubt as to the result.

Mr. Serjeant Parry, on behalf of the defendant Park, said that the evidence of the eminent gentlemen who had been examined that they completely destroyed the case for the prosecution. The Crown relied upon the evidence of one man, whose evidence was now clearly and positively demonstrated to be utterly unreliable. He did not ask them to deal with the case as if there were a doubt in it of which the defendants should have the benefit. They would now be able to deal with it as one of absolute certainty. A strong point in the case for the Crown was that the expenses of the defendants were large, whilst their means were small; but in respect of that point, so far as the defence was concerned, the evidence was conclusive. On the part of Boulton, it had been proved that he had a generous allowance from his parents and obtained means from private theatricals; and on the part of his client, Park, it was proved that his father had advanced him since 1868 over £2,500, which would amount to more than £500 a year. He submitted that the evidence entirely failed to substantiate the case for the prosecution, and that the verdict of the jury should be such as to relieve the mind of the public from the heavy oppression which the charge against the defendants had created.

Mr. Mathews, Q.C., then addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant Fiske. He said the only evidence against his client was the letter which had been produced as written by Fiske to Boulton; but he argued, that although the taste which suggested the letters might be execrable, they were not criminal, but were the offspring of a fancy tainted by the atmosphere in which he lived. He could not and did not seek to excuse the—as he had said—execrably bad taste of using such familiar language as his client had used in his letters to Boulton; but, read them with as harsh and severe a condemnation as they would, it was impossible to infer from them—written as they were to one who was identified with theatricals and with the characters he personated—that which the prosecution sought to establish.

The Attorney General in replying (on May 15) on the part of the Crown said he should have been most happy could he have refrained from addressing the jury; but, if he did, he should be guilty of a dereliction of his public duty. They had heard no less than eight speeches from his learned friends, who had used on behalf of the defendants all the eloquence and ability and practised dexterity of which they were capable. The jury had before them the accused, and it was almost impossible not to sympathise with men—whether they were innocent or guilty—who were undergoing a grievous ordeal. But there was another great party to the case—the public—a mere abstraction, with whom it was difficult to sympathise, but whose interest in the case—great as was that of the accused—was paramount. He had little to complain of in the speeches of his learned friends. They had spoken of him on the whole with a good deal of kindness and courtesy. Sir John Karslake had imputed to him a good deal of blame, but in a kind and considerate, he might almost say a condescending, manner; and at last he acquitted him of everything but negligence. He was deeply obliged to his learned friend, but had to say that, whatever might be his sins—and he dare say they were whole—negligence was not one of them. Whether he had acted rightly or wrongly was matter of opinion; but the course he had taken had been anxiously considered by himself, his colleague, the Solicitor General, and by the experienced and permanent advisers of the Crown; and his opinion of the course they had adopted was not affected by the disapprobation of Sir John Karslake. His learned friend was of opinion that there ought to have been two trials—one in London, and one in Scotland; and he ventured to say that if ever there was a case in which there should be one trial, and one only, it was this. He admitted that, in considering the case, the evidence ought to be regarded as it bore upon the different defendants; and he had been careful to distinguish between them in dealing with the case. His learned friends, who were great rhetoricians, had—as had been stated during the course of the evidence—created giants for the purpose of slaying them. With the utmost gallantry they had stormed and waved the flag of victory over positions which nobody occupied but themselves. He would not say they had misrepresented, but they certainly had misunderstood, some of the propositions he had advanced. He had never said that the theatricals in which the defendants indulged were other than innocent. On the contrary, in his opening address he had distinctly pointed out that, in that respect, the proceeding of the defendants was perfectly legitimate. But while evidence was given of their acting at the Egyptian Hall, at Scarborough, and elsewhere, all the evidence pointed to a time anterior to the taking of the lodgings in Wakefield-street, and it had not been shown that those lodgings had ever been used for the purpose of dressing for theatricals. His learned friends had promised to identify the dresses produced in court with parts which the defendant had sustained on the stage.

Mr. Serjeant Parry said that several of the dresses had been identified.

The Lord Chief Justice said that the evidence fairly pointed to the dresses having been originally obtained for theatrical purposes. It did not follow, however, that, although they were obtained for a lawful, they had not been afterwards used for an unlawful, purpose.

The Attorney-General went on to say that the proceeding of the defendants Boulton and Park had been defended on the ground that they were lark and frolic. If they were, the larks and frolics were long continued. Was it a mere frolic to walk about the streets of London at night in women's clothes, and that constantly, in Regent-street, the Burlington Arcade, and the casinos ? Was it a frolic to go to the Alhambra dressed as men, but in such a manner as that everyone who saw them had to believe that they were women, and so behaving that they were several times turned out ? The learned Attorney-General commented at great length upon the evidence, which, he submitted, pointed to the guilt of the accused. On behalf of the Crown he was not interested to obtain a verdict of guilty if the defendants were innocent. On the contrary, it would be his duty, if he thought them innocent, to withdraw the charge against them. His only interest was to secure, as far as in him lay, that justice should be done. His learned friend Serjeant Parry had called on them for the sake of the character of the country to acquit the prisoners. The character of the country would not be affected by their conviction, but it would if crime detected were allowed to escape unpunished.

The Lord Chief Justice in summing up the case to the jury said—Gentlemen, the advocates on each side have discharged their duty; all has been done on the one side or other that ability or ingenuity could suggest, and it is now for you to bring your minds calmly and dispassionately to the consideration of the evidence in the case. The case is assuredly one which requires the utmost discrimination and care, not only on account of the interests of public justice and the interests of the parties accused before you, but also on account of the form in which the case is presented to you. We are trying the defendants for conspiring to commit felonious crime; and the proof of it, if it amounts to anything, amounts to proof of the actual commission of crime. Now, I must say, that this is not a course which commends itself to my approval. I am clearly of opinion that where the proof intended to be submitted to a jury is proof of the actual commission of crime, it is not the proper course to charge the parties with conspiring to commit it. For that course manifestly operates unfairly and unjustly and oppressively against the parties concerned. The prosecution are thus enabled to combine in one indictment a variety of offences, which, if treated individually, as they ought to be, would exclude the possibility of giving evidence in one case to the prejudice of defendants in others, and they are thus deprived of the incalculable advantage of being able in one case to avail themselves of the evidence which is tendered in the others. I do not say this upon my own authority. I have the authority of one of the ablest of our Judges, the late Lord Cranworth, for the view which I have adopted. In the case before him the parties had been indicted, not for the offence they had committed, but for a conspiracy to commit it, and he said that such a course was certainly legal, but it would have been more satisfactory if the parties had been indicted for that which they had done, and not for the conspiring to do it. "That course," he added, "is legal, but it is not satisfactory." Gentlemen, I adopt that view, and I think it would have been far better if these parties, who are brought before you on one common indictment for offences essentially distinct and several, had been each put upon their defence in respect of those acts alone for which they are properly and personally liable. But, however, the case is before you, and you must deal with it as you think proper. We are, however, in another difficulty, and it is this—that there are two indictments in the case; one, that which is now before you, under which they stands for trial, and in the second the defendants are indicted for conspiring to outrage public decency; on that indictment, the evidence will to a great extent be the same as that which you have heard in this, but the evidence given in this case must operate necessarily most materially for the prejudice of the defendants. I hope you bear in mind most carefully that you are trying the defendants not for the outrage upon public decency, but for a conspiracy to commit felony. And unless you are satisfied of that purpose and conspiracy, no amount of misconduct, however repulsive and however offensive, will justify you in giving a verdict against the defendants on this indictment, whatever may be the fate of the other. Now, after these observations, I will proceed to bring before you the material facts and the material points in this case. The case divides itself into two main branches—first, that part of the indictment which charges, generally, a conspiracy among all the defendants to procure persons to commit immorality; and next, that part which charges them, separately—two in one count, two others in another, to incite each other to immorality. These charges are quite distinct; and in the former you have only to look to the public conduct of the defendants; while in the other you have to look into their private relations among each other. Now, there can be no doubt that for some time before the apprehension of these parties two of them had been in the habit of exhibiting themselves in the most odious and offensive manner in the character of women, and that these appearances had given public scandal and offence. There is the evidence of their appearance at the Alhambra and the Burlington Arcade, though, as to the latter, perhaps the evidence is not very reliable. The Lord Chief Justice then commented at length on the other evidence, under this head, as to their appearances at theatres and other public places, assuming the character of women, and he commented severely on the conduct of Park in going to the ladies' reticing room, though he also remarked that it was almost a natural consequence of the assumption of the female character. Gentlemen, it is impossible (continued the Lord Chief Justice) to speak in terms of reprobation too strong as to this conduct of the defendants Park and Boulton (for into part of the case refers only to them); it was an outrage upon public decency which deserves in some shape or other not only reprobation, but actual punishment, and that quite independent of any ulterior intention or design. Such conduct is an outrage upon public decency, and it is not to be tolerated even when it is done as a mere frolic and amusement; it is an outrage upon public decency which deserves summary and severe punishment. It is one of those instances in which offences against public decency may be fitly made amenable to summary punishment. And if the law as it is cannot reach it, then it ought to be the subject of legislation, and probably it might well be made the subject of corporal punishment. But that is not what we have now to consider, and you must keep that constantly in mind. You must not allow any indignation you must feel at such indecent proceedings to warp your judgments in trying the far more serious accusation which is now before you; and the question will be whether, from this species of conduct, looking at it with reference to all the other facts in the case, you can draw the conclusion that the defendants in thus acting had the intention and design imputed to them. It may be said on behalf of the prosecution that it was a natural inference to draw, and it is certainly a fair argument; and the Attorney-General was quite justified in using it. But it is necessary for you to consider whether it is not answered by the explanation offered on the part of the defendants. We must not allow ourselves to be carried away by our natural feelings as men, so as to do injustice even to those who have thus misconducted themselves. Now, the explanation offered was, that these dresses were purchased for theatrical performances, and I think, that so far the explanation is satisfactory. There is no doubt that theatrical performances had been going on from 1867. It is not only the evidence of Mrs. Boulton, but of the theatrical manageress from Scarborough, and she has said in those performances Boulton always assumed female characters. In consequence of the acquaintance with Lord Arthur such performances were given at Scarborough. In 1869 Boulton and Park were associated in a series of theatrical performances in Essex. There was, therefore, a lawful occasion for the purchase of these dresses, and it must be borne in mind that they were originally obtained for a lawful and legitimate purpose. No doubt, afterwards, the defendants Park and Boulton got into the habit of wearing these dresses at public places, and it is suggested that this had arisen from Boulton's predilection for the impersonation of female characters. But you must say whether you are satisfied that the defendants had the intention imputed to them. Now, as to this, there is no evidence of the actual commission of the offence—that is, of any actual incitement to immorality. It appears, on the contrary, that they were always with their own party, and that no one, except Mr. Mundell, ever joined them, and that in this instance there was no impropriety. Under these circumstances, when you are asked to infer that there was a conspiracy to incite others to crime, it is only fair to bear in mind that there is no evidence of any actual incitement. All this part of the case, bear in mind, only affects Park and Boulton, and the other two defendants, Hurt and Fiske, are utterly untouched by it. So much for the first part of the charge as to the public; next, as to the other part of it which relates to the private relations of the parties, and especially to the relations between Lord A. Clinton and the defendant Boulton. On this part of the case the Lord Chief Justice observed that the evidence of the servant girl called for the prosecution was contradicted by that of three other witnesses—the landlady, her sister, and her sister's husband, and also by the other servant called to-day, and who had given her evidence, he said, in the most simple and apparently truthful manner. You, he said, must judge; but there is this striking fact, that whereas, according to the evidence for the prosecution, Boulton was always dressed as a woman, the other girl fancied him a woman dressed as a man. Then there were the letters which were relied upon by the prosecution, and the terms of which without explanation might appear strange. "Send me some money, wretch." That might be explained thus: it was notorious Lord Arthur was in difficulties, and he might have failed to pay to Boulton his shares of the proceeds of the theatrical performances, in which they had taken part. Other notes referred to an entertainment given by Mrs. Boulton. Then there were letters of Park, which, however, could only be admissible as against Lord Arthur and Boulton on the assumption that they were cognizant of the contents. The letters of Park no doubt contained strange expressions, apparently alluding to Boulton and Lord Clinton, "my sister's husband," &c.; "your affectionate sister-in-law, Fanny;" and, again, "your matrimonial squabbles," &c. These expressions were strongly relied upon for the prosecution, but was there not a solution consistent with innocence ? This had occurred to his mind; that these parties had been mixed up together in performances in which Lord Arthur continually acted with Boulton as his lover or husband, and it may have been that half in fun at first, and then habitually, they spoke of each other in that kind of way. And then (continued the Lord Chief Justice) there was one fact lost sight of by the prosecution,—that during that very period young Boulton was labouring under a painful disease,—fistula,—which existed throughout the whole of the period covered by the supposed conspiracy; and during which these foolish frolics were going on. Could it be believed that at that time he was implicated in a conspiracy to carry on crime ? As to the defendants Park and Boulton, their lodgings at Wakefield-street appeared to have been used rather for the purpose of deposit of the theatrical dresses, and for occasional visits to the theatre, or perhaps for the occasional use of the female dresses in that foolish masquerading which was going on; and these purposes would account for the defendants occasionally sleeping there, but nothing improper was ever observed there. Then, as to the case as between Hurt and Boulton, it appeared that Mr. Hurt was an intimate friend of the Boultons, and visited at their house. In 1868 the health of young Boulton (as his mother stated) was seriously affected, and Mr. Hurt invited his friend to visit him first in Wales and next in Edinburgh. This second visit was in 1869; and, now (said the Lord Chief Justice with emphasis), this is a part of the case which I approach with considerable pain, for I feel compelled to make observations which may create pain. I must emphatically say that I am of opinion that Mr. Hurt and Mr. Fiske ought never to have been put upon their trial in this country at all. In the first place gross injustice is done to them, as they are mixed up with matters with which they have nothing at all to do, but which are calculated to excite great prejudice, and the administration of justice is most seriously embarrassed by the proceeding. For in order to convict Mr. Hurt or Mr. Fiske you must be satisfied that there was a conspiracy in this country. What may have happened in Scotland is what we have no jurisdiction over. If there was a conspiracy in Scotland, if there was immorality in Scotland, it was in Scotland they should have been tried. It is oppressive to a man who is being tried for an offence committed in the place where he usually resides to be taken from that place and brought somewhere else, where he has to call witnesses, it is at an additional expense, for which, perhaps, he may not be able to provide, and it is an injustice to mix him up with matters with which he had nothing to do. Hurt and Fiske had nothing to do with the conduct of Boulton and Park in going about in women's dresses; and as to Hurt, in one of the letters, he actually remonstrated against it. In my opinion the offence, if any, was committed in Scotland, and it is there these parties ought to have been tried. It is very hard that they should be prejudiced by the obloquy excited by the conduct of Boulton and Park. It is easy to see how all this happened. The police had taken up the case, and the whole course and conduct of it confirm the opinion I have always entertained as to the necessity for a public prosecutor to control and to conduct criminal prosecutions. The police seized the prisoners' letters and found those of Hurt and Fiske, and then went to Edinburgh and without any authority searched their lodgings and then arrested them, and put them on their trial here along with Park and Boulton without taking them before a magistrate at all, and thus they are tried with the two other defendants for an alleged offence having no connexion whatever with their conduct. The Lord Chief Justice went on to say that, taking the case as it stood, it now rested as regarded these two defendants chiefly on the language of their letters. But the charge was conspiracy, and conspiracy meant the common action of two minds. A man could not conspire with himself; there must be two parties to a conspiracy; and there was nothing to show, even putting the worst construction on the letters, that Boulton concurred in them. Where, then, was the evidence of conspiracy ? There was no kind of connexion or correspondence between Hurt or Fiske and any other of the defendants, except Boulton, and as to Boulton, the evidence of conspiracy consisted only of the letters. But then there was no evidence of any response to them, or any reception of them in the sense suggested for the prosecution. This indictment was not for incitement to immorality, it was for conspiracy to incite to immorality; and to make out a conspiracy there must be the concurrence of both minds, of which there was no evidence. Whatever may have been the meaning of the letters, the prosecution had to show that they were received and responded to in that sense. But this there was nothing to show; and it was suggested that the letters meant no more than the romantic expression of personal admiration and affection. No doubt such feelings and such sentiments had existed, and might still exist, without any evil, and it was for the jury to judge whether there was anything immoral in these letters, and whether, even if so, there was a concurrence in them. The Attorney-General withdrew from the charge of general immorality, confessing that, in the face of the medical evidence, he could not sustain it. Yes; but it was not competent to the Attorney-General to withdraw it after it had been made the basis of his case. It was upon that theory alone the prisoners Park and Boulton had been committed for trial, and it was this imputation which had excited such indignation through the country against them. But it now appeared that there was no foundation for it at all, and the imputation was withdrawn. The evidence of some of the most eminent men in London had rebutted the whole case for the prosecution on this head, and even the witnesses for the prosecution now admitted that there was nothing in question inconsistent with propriety. Gentlemen, continued the Lord Chief Justice, I have now gone through the whole of this most painful case. My duty has been to place before you all that could be said on one side or the other, on the facts in evidence before you. You must now form your dispassionate judgment upon it. It is one, no doubt, of great public concern. I agree with the Attorney General that where crime of this kind can be proved it is the duty of a jury to discharge their office sternly and unflinchingly. But on the other hand it is for the prosecution to make out their case and justice should be tempered with a just consideration for the interests of those who are accused. If you think the explanations afforded are sufficient, if you think in case even doubtful, the defendants are entitled to the verdict. In the eloquent speech of Mr. Serjeant Parry there was one observation in which I could not concur—that part in which he asked you to be careful how you convicted the defendants, lest you should cast a stain upon the national character. I agree in the remark of the Attorney-General upon that observation—that it would be fatal to the character of this country if guilt, when detected and proved, were allowed to pass unpunished. The first and the greatest attribute of a great nation is its moral character, and the next, even if it be not of co-equal importance, or, indeed, involved in the former, is the regard for truth and justice. If you are satisfied of the guilt of these persons pronounce it; don't be afraid of the consequences. Your duty is simply to consider the effect of the evidence, and to pronounce your verdict upon it. In this sacred temple of justice no considerations, save those of truth and justice, ought for a moment to be admitted. No popular cry, no popular prejudice ought to be allowed to profane the sanctity or poison the administration of justice. You have to take care on the one hand, that guilt, if proved, shall not escape; but on the other hand, that innocence, or even doubtful guilt, shall have the protection which, according to the sacred principles of justice embodied in our laws, ought to be afforded to us.

It was about 4 when the Lord Chief Justice concluded, and the jury then retired to consider their verdict. They were absent for about an hour, and shortly before o'clock they returned into court with a verdict of NOT GUILTY. The announcement was received with a burst of applause.

The Lord Chief Justice observed that it was impossible to try the second indictment at these sittings, and therefore the defendants must enter into recognizances to take their trial.

It was announced that they had already done so, and they were accordingly discharged.

In the *Asiatic* we find the following, copied probably from one of the other London papers :—

"The Boulton and Park case—a *cause célebre*, as it had become—was brought to an end on Monday. The verdict of acquittal was generally expected, as the prosecution on the part of the Crown was feebly conducted throughout. The prisoners, or defendants, are described as being in a very excited state during the absence of the jury deliberating on their verdict, and the meeting of men in court were on the *qui vive*, as Boulton was expected every moment to faint. The verdict was received with applause in court, and outside hundreds of people followed the cab in which Boulton and Park drove off, cheering them lustily. An English crowd is surely the most foolish and unreasonable accumulation of people in the world. A gentleman was in Court while the prisoners were addressed, and he says he could distinctly hear the remarks made by the different counsel. Some like this, and some like that. Some like it smart, and some stiffer. And taps, like the tap of a bee, a splendid bouquet to present to Boulton. It was composed entirely of white flowers, and could not have cost less than five guineas. The story is that the Attorney-General, all the time the defendants' counsel were addressing the jury, and commenting very hardly upon the Crown lawyers, was munching biscuits, and drinking sherry and water. He was roused when Mr. Digby Seymour said he was glad the Attorney-General had withdrawn from the position he had taken up, and quietly replied that he had not withdrawn from any position he had ever occupied; and forthwith put a biscuit in his mouth, all of the bar laughing. There were as many as twenty-nine witnesses subpœnaed who were not called for the prosecution, and in the case of those who were called the most essential part of their evidence was not brought out. We cannot help being thankful that the prisoners were not found guilty of the conspiracy to commit such a felony, but we do think that the moral feeling of the country cannot be satisfied with the entire escape of Boulton and Park from punishment. They seem insensible to feelings of shame, and therefore possibly at this moment feel elated instead of degraded. For the manner in which they have outraged society, for the offences their own counsel admitted them to have committed, a few months wholesome discipline at the treadmill would have been in every way desirable. The report is that the defence of these effeminate creatures has cost no less than £30,000, and that a certain noble lord is a subscriber of £10,000 towards it."

A GIANT OF THE FOREST.—The *New York Times* states that a solid section cut from one of the original "big trees" of Calaveros county, California, is in New York, on its way to a European museum. Five men were employed 25 days in cutting down this huge tree; its height was 302 feet, and its largest diameter 32 feet. The specimen was cut at a distance of 20 feet from the base. The stump is covered over, and is now used as a ball-room, being so large that 32 persons can dance a double cotillon on it and leave room for the band and spectators. If one has sufficient patience, the age of the tree might be determined by counting the annular rings; but, to save trouble, it has been already ascertained that there are more than 2,500 of them, each representing a year.

INFANT NOURISHMENT.—In the Royal Nurseries the Food prepared by Savory and Moore has the preference. Dr. H. Barker says, it "resembles Mother's Milk as closely as possible." "The Infant Prince thrives upon it as a Prince should."—Soc. Sci. Rev. "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—Dr. Hassall. No Boiling or Straining required. Tins 1s., 2s., 5s., and 10s. Prepared by Savory and Moore, 143, New Bond Street, London. Sold by all Chemists and Italian Warehousemen.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

THE action of ejectment, by which practically the possession of the whole of the Tichborne estates will be settled, was resumed on May 12, in the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine having concluded his opening speech on the part of the plaintiff, a number of affidavits which had been sworn, including that of the late Lady Tichborne, were put in and read. This was succeeded by some oral testimony. Lady Tichborne's affidavit fills more than a column of the *Times*. As already stated, she had the fullest belief that the present claimant was her lost son. The affidavit of Mr. Edward Hopkins, solicitor (deceased), states that Mr. Hopkins entertained no doubt whatever of the claimant's